The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 355 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last Appearance of Miss LOUISE KEELEY. First Appearance of Signor DUVALLI. Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton and W. Ellerton. On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 23, will be performed a Powerful Drama, of Peculiar Construction, for some time in preparation, entitled the MISER'S WELL.
[illegible] — Miss L. Keeley; [illegible] — Mr. W. Ellerton; Antony Vander Heyden — Mr. B. Norton.
To be followed by the Musical Burletta of MIDAS.
Apollo — Miss Louise Keeley.
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astonishing Ascent and Descent.
After which the New and Original Farce, entitled NURSERY CHICKWEED.
Jonathan Chickweed — Mr. W. Ellerton; [illegible] — Miss L. Keeley.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
[illegible] — Mr. B. Norton; [illegible] — Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, [illegible]; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Upper do. 3d. Second Price at [illegible] o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 15s.; Upper ditto, 5s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising— Mr. [illegible] and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists; Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Buffo Singer; Mr. HARTE, the Wizard of the World; Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Danseuse; Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the Fascinating Danseuse; Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation Scene, "The Lost Child," concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.
Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.
Madame ERNESTINA has the honour to announce that her next Reading will take place at 8 p.m. on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 28th instant, at the Rotundo. Entrance under the Clock.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside.
On this occasion she will produce, for the first time, "The thrilling Charge of the Light Brigade," by Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., kindly presented to Mme. Ernestina; as also that of the Poet Laureate, Tennyson, by particular request.
Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved, 1s.; Family Tickets, ad mit [illegible].
To be had of the Music and Booksellers, or from Mr. O'Rourke, 5, Lower Abbey-street.

MRS. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN.
This talented and popular Lecturer will deliver TWO LECTURES IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Next, 28th and 29th inst., under the Auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society. Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock. Members of the society to wear their badges.
Admission by tickets. Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.
Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, Messrs. Robertson, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Curson, Grafton-street; Rowe & Co., Stephen's-green West; Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Evans, [illegible]-street; J. K. Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; and at the door.
(By order) R. HUNT, Secretary.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!! GREAT CHANGE. ATTRACTIONS GREATER THAN EVER. Trained and Superbly-Caparisoned Stud.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 26, AND 27, Will be produced the Extravaganza entitled THE BIGGS OF MR. BRIGGS; or, THE HUMOURS OF A JOCKEY CLUB.
Grand Day Performance on SATURDAY, JUNE 30, Commencing at Half-past Two o'clock. Prices, &c., as usual.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
SAYERS AND HEENAN. TWO EXHIBITIONS—ONE DAY ONLY. MONDAY, June 25th.
From Two to Four and from Eight to Half-past Nine o'clock p.m. Entrance—One Shilling each Exhibition. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.
The Two Champions of the Old and New World will have the honour of exhibiting their skill before a Dublin audience on Monday next, precisely as they appeared at Farnborough (excepting the [illegible], which in this case cannot be objected to, even by the ladies), on the 17th day of April last, before Five Thousand Persons, who paid three guineas a head.
The magnificent Champions' Belts will be exhibited by Sayers and Heenan, with [illegible].
[illegible] The Band will [illegible] at Two and Eight o'clock. Admission to all, One Shilling.
N.B.—Sayers and Heenan will leave Dublin for Belfast on Tuesday [illegible] positively.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS. Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m. CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
[illegible]
Russian Vapour Chamber. [illegible]
Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Barèges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Sulphur Baths, &c. From 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Fresh-water, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, [illegible] &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the [illegible].
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager. HUGH GILLIS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 92, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Havelock, Monday, 25th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Herald, Wednesday, 27th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships [illegible] Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Connaught, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails [illegible] under—
CONNAUGHT, for New York, direct, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.
Passenger Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £16 16s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £20; 2nd, £18 10s.; 3rd, £15 15s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. including Steward's Fees and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin to New York—40s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 3, Eden-quay, Dublin.

YACHT FAIRY, 8½ Tons, Schooner-rigged, with [illegible] Punt, for Sale. Price, £80. She is fully found, and a good sea boat. To be seen at Inner Harbour, Kingstown, in charge of [illegible] Roberts, boatman. Application to be addressed to "W. B.," 34, Fitzwilliam-square.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with [illegible] and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it [illegible] most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

SELTZER WATER. J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism, that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for reply to 36, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1836 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been supported by God to this day. [illegible]
[illegible] Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quinn, Honorary Secretaries; by any Member of the Committee; by any Clergyman [illegible]; at the Providence Home, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards [illegible] Mr. Wm. Browning, 6, Leinster-place, Portobello.

Public Notices.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY.
The Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.) on next MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25th, in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock, by the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.
When the Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. J. Scott, of London; the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, of Manchester; the Rev. J. Farrar, Secretary of the British Conference; the Rev. J. Aylliffe, Missionary from South Africa; and the Rev. William Arthur, M.A., of London.
A collection will be made during the Meeting, in aid of the funds of the Auxiliary.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETINGS will be held (God willing) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock. You are invited to come.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
THE USUAL MEETING FOR UNITED PRAYER Will (the Lord willing) be held On TUESDAY next, JUNE 26th, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
This Pulpit will be supplied (D.V.) on TO-MORROW, and the Three following Lord's Days, by the Rev. Jesse Pa[illegible] Park College, London. Morning Service commences at 11, and Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Service on Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE that Rate-Books are open for the inspection of Ratepayers. NORTH DUBLIN UNION.
Notice is hereby given that Rates, as hereinunder mentioned, are about to be made on the property situated in the undermentioned Electoral Divisions in the above-named Union, rateable under the provisions of the Acts for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland. The Rates for the ordinary expenditure of the several Electoral Divisions are as follows:—
Electoral Division of Blanchardstown, a Rate of 10d. in the Pound.

Castleknock	a Rate of 12d. in the Pound.
Clontarf	a Rate of 12d. in the Pound.
Coolock	a Rate of 10d. in the Pound.
Drumcondra	a Rate of 12d. in the Pound.
Finglas	a Rate of 10d. in the Pound.
Glasnevin	a Rate of 8d. in the Pound.
Howth	a Rate of 14d. in the Pound.

The Rate-books are deposited for the inspection of any Ratepayer at the Union Workhouse, and will be there open for such inspection, between the hours of Ten in the forenoon and Four in the afternoon, during the fourteen days next ensuing the date hereof, exclusive of Sundays.
Signed this 16th day of June, 1860. J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. NORTH WALES.
Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month.
FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

From	To Bangor. 1st Class.	To Bangor. 2nd Class.	To Conway. 1st Class.	To Conway. 2nd Class.
Kingstown Pier.	19s. 6d.	15s. 0d.	21s. 6d.	17s. 6d.

The Tickets are available by any train or boat, must be shown to the Company's servants on demand, and if transferred will be forfeited. (By order)
Chester, May, 1860.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

THE IRISH TIMES, Now Enlarged to TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, Can be had each Morning at P. TYNAN'S BOOK-STAND, KINGSTOWN JETTY. Second Edition at Half-past One o'clock; Also all the other Daily Papers.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
The distribution of prizes to the students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts will take place on *Monday Evening, June 25th, at half-past Eight o'clock* precisely.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.
A limited number of tickets of admission may be obtained on application at the Museum, by ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend. Gentlemen who have received cards of invitation may introduce a lady.
All students to whom prizes and certificates have been awarded are requested to be in attendance at Eight o'clock.
(By order) GEORGE PERRY, Clerk to the Museum. Museum of Irish Industry, June 21st, 1860.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, 42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
The Great Annual Cattle Show of this society will be held at Cork on the 25th, 26th, and 27th July next. Favourable arrangements have been entered into with the Rail and Steam-packet Companies for the conveyance of stock and implements to and from the show.
All articles intended for the exhibition must be entered with the Secretary, 42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, or with the local Secretaries, William M'Mead, and Thomas Garde, Esqrs., Corn Market, Cork, on or before Monday, the 2nd July next.
Prize Sheets and Forms of Entry can be had from me. (By order) J. R. THORNHILL, Secretary. June 2, 1860.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE SUMMER EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD On THURSDAY NEXT, AT SALTHILL.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.
GATES open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to holders of *Members' Tickets* and the *Press* at half-past ONE o'clock.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each; to be had on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-Row, and at Mr. Barnes' Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock; and on the Day of the Exhibition, at the Gates only, Price Two Shillings & Sixpence. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.
AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary. Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.—The Special Water Committee, in compliance with the instructions given to them by the Municipal Council, by the resolution of the 28th day of May last, viz.:—
"That the Special Water Works Committee of twenty-six—viz. The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor (Alderman Redmond Carroll), Alderman Kinahan, J.P.; Roe, D.L., J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; Curran, Campbell, J.P. Councillors—Chambers, Keith, Watson, J.P.; Casson, J.P.; Wharton, O'Brien, Robert; Meehan, Dunne, J.P.; Plunkett, Jameson, Scally, O'Brien, Sir T., Bart., J.P.; Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Josephs; Alderman Hudson. Councillors—Durdin, Codd, J.P.; Redmond, Martin (Trinity Ward), do continue their sittings with a view to the promotion of a Bill in the next Session of Parliament for the supply of the City and the Suburban Districts with Water, and that the Committee do carefully consider all communications that may be made to them on the subject, and report on same to this Council."
Hereby respectfully invite all persons having any plans of suggestions for the better supply of Water to the city of Dublin and its vicinity to communicate their views to the Committee, in order that before reporting to the Council they may have full opportunity of carefully considering every project which may be suggested, and that each may be fairly placed before the Council for their consideration.
The Committee will meet Weekly until further notice, to receive and consider all plans, suggestions, and communications which may be forwarded to them. (By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR. Dated this 6th day of June, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.
The Committee have fixed MONDAY, the 9th day of JULY next, as the last day for the receipt of Plans, Suggestions, and Communications under the above notice, and earnestly request all parties having Plans to submit, or Suggestions and Communications to offer, will send them in as early as possible before the date fixed.
(By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR. Dated 12th June, 1860.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
TRUSTEES. J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 12, Merrion-square North. J. KINCAID, Esq., 8, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by— Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown. Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown. Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown. Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown. Mrs. J. Smyly, 12, Merrion-square North. Miss Poole, 2, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place. Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North. Miss Lynar, 17, Waterloo-road. Mrs. Boyd, 10, Vesey-place. Mrs. Kincaid, 8, Herbert-street.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Lord Primate	25	0	0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.	20	0	0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0	0
Lord Longford	10	0	0
Lord De Vesci	10	0	0
Lord Farnham	10	0	0
Lord Clermont	10	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0	0
Wm. Crowdean, Esq.	10	0	0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0	0
Countess of Rosse	5	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0	0
John Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	5	0	0
Lady Campbell	3	10	0
Dowager Lady Dunally	3	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Enstace	1	0	0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0	0
Richard Courtenay, Esq.	1	0	0
John Lotton, Esq.	1	0	0
H. N. Woods, Esq.	1	0	0

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwelling-house, and stabling for twelve horses, cowhouse, &c., &c., very cheap, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 50 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to C. HAMES, Solicitor, 15, Lower Gloucester-street.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Dobbs on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, by Public Auction, the Life Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, widow, the owner and petitioner in this matter, and who is now aged about 48 years, in the lands of Rathkineely, otherwise Rathkinely, otherwise Rathkeenally, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held in fee, containing 155a. 3r. 9p. statute measure, and producing a nett rental of £215 3s. 7d.
Dated this 15th day of June, 1860. GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
The lands of Rathkineely are within about 10 miles of Strokestown, and about four miles of Frenchpark, and are the best description of grazing land.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to VALENTINE BLAKE DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of proceedings, No. 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND). GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the matter of the Estate of Sir James Dombrain, John Ross Mahon, and John Casement, trustees of the Will of Thomas Popham Luscombe, deceased, Owners and Petitioners.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Mansion-house and Demesne Lands of Killester, situate in the barony of Coolock and County of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 25th day of June, 1794, for a term of 21 years, from the 1st day of May, 1794, other part of said lands of Killester, containing [illegible], held under lease dated 24th December, 1793, for 97 years, from 29th September, 1793, and a further term of 12 years, from 1st May, 1781, under lease, dated 29th June, 1794; another part of said lands of Killester, containing [illegible], statute measure, held under agreement, dated 12th September, 1845, for 40 years, from 25th March, 1845; another part of said lands of Killester, containing 33a. 0r. 3p. statute measure, held under lease, dated 26th October, 1779, for 3 lives or 71 years, from 29th September, 1775, with covenant for renewal; another part of said lands of Killester, containing [illegible], statute measure, held in fee; part of the lands of Clontarf, with the Dwellinghouse thereon, situate in Clontarf, and county of Dublin, held under lease, dated 6th January, 1815, for 75 years, from 29th September, 1817; the plot of ground, with the houses Nos. 5 and 7, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, in the City of Dublin, held under lease, dated 30th December, 1818, for 122 years, from 29th September, 1818; the plot of ground and houses Nos. 5 and 6, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, held under lease dated [illegible] June, 1821, for 122 years, from 29th September, 1820; the plot of ground and houses Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Warrington-place, and 21 and 22, Percy's-court, in the City of Dublin, held under lease, dated 29th May, 1823, for 120 years, from 25th March, 1823, and the plot of ground in Talbot-street and Talbot-place, on part of which the houses No. 27, Talbot-street, and 19 and 20, Talbot-place, stand, situate in the City of Dublin, held under lease dated 18th March, 1841, for 999 years, from 29th September, 1840: All parties objecting to such sale of the said lands are hereby required to take notice of such order. And all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 20th day of June, 1860. H. FAWCETT, Chief Clerk.
HENRY OLDHAM, Solicitor, having carriage of proceedings, 42, Fleet-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. DALKEY, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Murray, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of JULY, 1860, at noon, in one Lot, the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 3 and 4, Ulverton-terrace, Ulverton-road, Dalkey, County of Dublin; also a small Plot of Building Ground, suitable for two houses adjoining—all producing a Rental of £96, including value of ground, from which is to be deducted the head rent of £13 15s.
Dated this 4th day of June, 1860. E. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
These Premises are situate on the sea-side of the New Road leading from Dalkey to Bullock and Kingstown, within five minutes' walk of the Dalkey Railway Station, and command extensive views of Kingstown, the Dublin Mountains, and the beautiful country lying between them and Killiney-hill, and also of the Hill of Howth and the Bay of Dublin. The houses are commodious, well built, and contain seven apartments each, with Gardens in front and rear. The tenants are solvent and respectable.
For Rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court; to the Owner, at No. 1, Boseville-avenue, Dalkey; or to PATRICK WARD, Solicitor, having carriage of the Sale, 20, Dame-street, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF THE COMMONS OF BRAY. (SECOND SALE.)
In the Matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners, acting in the above matter, will, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE inst., at the hour of ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, Bray, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions of Sale as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of the Lower Commons of Bray, containing 18 acres, [illegible] statute measure, or thereabouts, in 38 Lots, and also the Lots numbered respectively 29 to 35, both inclusive, and the Lots numbered respectively 65 to 72, both inclusive.
Maps of the Commons, showing the Lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. [illegible], No. [illegible] walk, Dublin; or at my Office, Bray.
(By order of the Commissioners) J. L. DARBEY, Clerk to said Commissioners. Dated this 15th day of May, 1860.

Sermons.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. SABBATH SERVICES.
TO-MORROW the Rev. JOHN WALKER will preach (D.V.) 7 o'clock Morning.
The Rev. JOHN FARRAR, Secretary of the British Conference, 12 o'clock Noon. And
The Rev. G. B. MACDONALD, of Manchester, 7 o'clock Evening. After which a special Revival Prayer Meeting will be held.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH. CONFERENCE SERVICES.
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), the 24th JUNE, the President of the conference will preach in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, at Twelve o'clock, and in the Evening, the Rev. John Scott, of London, at Seven o'clock.
The collections in this Chapel on Sunday, the 24th June, will be applied in meeting the incidental expenses of the Conference. While the Ministers generally are hospitably provided for at the houses of our friends, there are some instances in which this is not convenient or available; and there are, besides, various expenses necessarily attendant on the assembly of a number of Ministers, and on transacting the business of Conference, which the Circuit Stewards are called on to defray. They have no doubt but that the Congregations will liberally aid, so that the Circuit Funds be not burthened.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. Dr. VANCE SMITH, of York, will preach in this Meeting House on TO-MORROW, the 24th instant. Divine Service commencing at Twelve o'clock. No Collection.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET. PATRON: THE EARL OF RODEN.
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), 24th JUNE, 1860, a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) in ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, by the Rev. Francis F. Carmichael, A.B. (Curate of St. Werburgh's); after which a collection will be made in aid of the above Association. Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the Young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-three years' experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power to labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. Robert Vance, Rector; by the Rev. James Quinton, and Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, Curates; by Messrs. LATOUCHE and CO., Treasurers. Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Upper Leeson-street, Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Blackrock, Honorary Secretaries. By any Member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

CHARITY SERMON. RATHFARNHAM PAROCHIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND INFANTS.
An Appeal for this Scriptural Institution will be made (God willing) To-Morrow (SUNDAY), in the Parish Church, by the Rev. J. H. MORAHAN, B.D., Ex. S., T.C.D., Prebendary of St. Michan's, and Cathedral of Christ Church.
Divine Service begins at Noon, when the Churchwardens invite all the Parishioners wanting places to occupy (as entitled) any then vacant in the Church. The Sextons always have orders to fill the pews also.
School Funds are needed to pay an arrear of £1 yearly groundrent; also to add £5 to the £14 salary allowed to the Mistress by the Board; also for fuel, bread, &c. But, above all, to engage a first-class Master, and thus secure the highest additional salary from the Commissioners.
Benefactions to the charity will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Preacher; or the Rector; or the Churchwardens, Samuel Gerrard, Esq., and Launcelot Studdert, LL.D.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. INCORPORATED 1701.
A SERMON Will be Preached (D.V.) in ST. JOHN'S SANDYMOUNT CHURCH, BY THE Rev. JOSEPH HENRY HODGES, B.A., Formerly Missionary in Jamaica, On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), 24th day of JUNE; And a Collection made in aid of the Funds of the above important Society.
The total number of Missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the Society is 478. The number of Divinity Students, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society is above 700.
Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher; by Rev. H. H. Dickenson, Rev. Dr. Moran, Frederick Hogan, Esq.; or by Rev. R. V. White, Sub-Treasurer to the Society, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

KILMORE LODGE TO BE SOLD.
This is a most desirable villa residence, within four miles of Dublin (North side). The house and offices are in every way suitable for a Gentleman's residence. There is an excellent walled garden, the entire surrounded with ten Irish acres.—For particulars apply to ALEX. M'NEALE, 54, Westmoreland-street.
N.B.—15 acres more can be given in September.

Lodgings

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridges, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A respectable Young Man can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private house, within three minutes' walk of the G. P. O.—terms moderate. Address "F. B.," Irish Times Office.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bellevue, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion House, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN. J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1830, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,384l. 4s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £[illegible]. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £[illegible].
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence five entire years.
IRELAND. The rapid growth of the business of this Company in Ireland, both as a Fire and Life Office, fully justifies the propriety of the establishment of Two Separate Branches for the conduct of its business; one for the Northern and the other for the Southern Division of Ireland.
NORTHERN BRANCH. No. 42, DAME-STREET. This Branch will include the whole of the Towns North of the Galway Line of Railway.
The Business of this great Division is in a most flourishing condition; its Fire Insurance has extended with a celerity almost unprecedented, while its Life Premiums, from the peculiar advantages and undoubted Security presented, has had an equally rapid development.
The Local Manager of this Branch is J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
SOUTHERN BRANCH. No. 43, DAME-STREET. This Branch will be formed by the Towns South of the Galway Line, including all the Towns on that Line of Railway.
The progress of this important Branch has been of an equally flourishing and promising character. Taking only one example, that of Corn Mills, it is believed that in this as well as the Northern Branch, the ROYAL is effecting nearly, if not quite, the largest business in this description of Risk of any Company in Ireland; while, in the Life Department, it numbers amongst its assurers Noblemen and Gentlemen of the highest and most prominent position in the country.
This Branch will be conducted by J. R. CURRY, Esq., Local Manager.
DUBLIN. As in the Branches named, so also in this great City, our success has been almost beyond example, and by the continued exertions of our valuable representatives there, viz.:— J. R. CURRY, Esq., No. 43, Dame-street, and J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., No. 42, Dame-street, it is hoped that our career, in future, will be inferior to no Insurance Company, however long established in Ireland.
It is confidently anticipated that the future progress of the "ROYAL" will be marked by the same features which have already raised it to the first rank among Insurance Establishments, viz.—Its Abundant Resources—Its Consistent Facilities offered to Insurers, and its Liberality in the Settlement of all its Claims.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager, &c.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGRICULTURAL" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— 446, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 THE ANNUM FOUNDED BY THE SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st.—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858. 2nd.—To Mr. Robert Robert, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 12, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 5, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 6, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 12, Bryanstone-square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 15, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, "Cavendish-square."
AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 28, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 5, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN. F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 13, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON. NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £38,906 3s. 10d.
Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of persons of irregular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
Agents for Dublin: JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET; BROWN AND CRAIG, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Capital—£1,200,000.
Notice is hereby given, that Renewal Payments for Fire Policies due on the 24th of June should be made on or before the 9th July, otherwise the Policies will become void.
Office Receipts are now ready for delivery. *Risks undertaken* at moderate rates, and Policies promptly issued for the same.
LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances on Lives effected with privacy and despatch, to the age of seventy-five years, and on the equitable system. *No Charge for Stamps on Policies.*
Loans granted on the security of Policies of proportionate value, and an equitable sum allowed in the event of surrender.
A Liberal per Centage allowed to Solicitors and others who effect Assurances at this office.
"A WELL-APPOINTED ENGINE and experienced Firemen always in readiness at the Company's Engine-house, in Moore-lane, rear of the office.
ABRAHAM W. STUDDERT, Agent, Government Stock and Share Broker. Please Observe No. 49. Midsummer, 1860.

Music.

PIANOFORTES CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.
HARPS, by Erard and other Makers. HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards. A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices.
RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET (Corner of Fleet-street). Instruments Lent on Hire.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual. PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 16, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MAUNTENTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND - SQUARE, DUBLIN. Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from ... [illegible]
Second-hand Pianofortes from ... [illegible]

Auctions.

CLONTARF GREEN LANES.
A charming Residence for Sale by Auction, in the Green-lanes, Clontarf, with suitable Offices, large Garden, and Thirteen Statute Acres of Land.
In the matter of the Trustees of Kohler.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), that very desirable detached Residence, known as Mount Prospect, Clontarf. The house affords sufficient accommodation for a family of respectability. It contains Three Reception-rooms, Six Family Bedrooms, Three Servants' Apartments, with Water-closet, Kitchen, Dairy, Pantries and Storeroom; Three Coachhouses and Stabling for Six Horses; a Garden of half an acre, fully cropped and stocked—the whole standing on Thirteen Statute Acres of prime Land, nearly seven acres of which are laid down in grass, and constitute the Lawn; the remainder of the land is nicely divided into three paddocks under meadow.
This very desirable property commands magnificent views of sea and mountains, and presents a very comfortable and complete residence, possession of which may be had on or after the 5th July next; and the Premises may be viewed (by the kind permission of the present Tenant) from Two to Four each week day.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Trustees, Messrs. Brown and Wilson, 2, College-green; or JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.

Education.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
[illegible] for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 33, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

INSTITUTION FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTEZ MORRISON, 25, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to be educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. B.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—WOOLWICH AND ADDISCOMBE EXAMINATIONS.
Mr. DAVID BARRY, A.B., T.C.D., Head Science Master in the Kingstown School, Prepares Pupils for these Examinations.
At the late Examination at Addiscombe two of Mr. Barry's Pupils, one a private Pupil, and the other direct from the School, were successful Candidates, viz.:— Mr. Edmund Waller, seventh place, Mr. John Day.
At the Examinations held last January, for Woolwich and Addiscombe, two of Mr. Barry's Pupils were successful, viz.:— Mr. William Wallace, for Addiscombe, Mr. Horatio Smyth, for Woolwich.
At the Examinations held last July, for Woolwich, seven of Mr. Barry's Pupils were similarly successful.
Chambers—26, ST. ANDREW STREET, JANE VILLE, KINGSTOWN.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss Moorhouse, with efficient assistants. References kindly permitted:—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

FIRST-CLASS HOME—EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies, at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian, French, Italian, and the Pianoforte, with wardrobe and travelling expenses, for change of air during vacation, 80 guineas each; or for sisters, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments at the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbige's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. E. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:— Mr. Lestock F. Reilant, Twelfth Place. Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:— Mr. W. J. Galway. Mr. R. A. Livesay. Mr. F. L. Morgan. Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,423 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,106 Marks and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. DE BURGH's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
No. 4, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. June 18th, 1860.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOXCROFT HOUSE, PORTARLINGTON. MR. WILLIAM HENRY JACOB, PRINCIPAL.
The following is the order of the Pupils of this Establishment, in their respective classes, as ascertained by an inspection of the judgment-marks, during the half year ending June 20, 1860:—
First Class—Adams, Tudor, Owen, Pilsworth, Fishe, A.
Second Class—Tabuteau, Lane, Clarke, G.; Payne, Odium, E.; Christian.
Third Class—Ridgeway, R.; Ridgeway, W.; Roberts, C.; Stanley, Armstrong, H.; Westby, Fishe, E.; Fishe, C.
Fourth Class—Marsh, W.; Boyd, Revell, J.; Goodall, Hamilton, Sandes, W.; Jelly, Webb, H.
Fifth Class—Revell, W.; Revell, H.; Revell, R.; Revell, G.; Odium, B.; Sandes, R.
Sixth Class—Webb, C.; Fisher, Webb, A.; Roberts, J.; Armstrong, W.; Sheppard.
Seventh Class—Fossitt, Hanan, Dartnell, Marsh, R.; Fishe, H.; Bolton, Archer.
The Prize for good conduct during the half year has been awarded to Adams, and certificates to Fishe, A.; Owen, Fossett, Fishe, E.; Lane, and Odium, E.
Vacation will terminate on Saturday, August 4, and business will be resumed (D.V.) on the following Monday.
The half-yearly examinations are intended to commence on Tuesday, August 14.
A Resident Assistant wanted; he must be a good English Scholar, and able to instruct the Junior Classes in Latin.—Apply to the Principal. June 21, 1860.

MR. GASKIN'S SELECT ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED SINGING CLASSES (Ladies') This Day. Preparatory Class in the Theory and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight-Singing, Twelve o'clock. Elementary Class, One o'clock. Advanced Class, Two o'clock, when Solos and Concerted Choral Selections from the new Operas of "Lurline," "Dinorah," "Almina," and "Victorine," will be practised. Mr. Gaskin's Advanced Choral Class (Ladies' and Gentlemen's), This Evening, at Eight o'clock. Just published, Mr. Gaskin's New Song, "Go Forward and Hope, You'll be sure to Succeed." May be had at all Musicsellers. Also, a New Edition of Mr. Gaskin's Vocal Duet, "Who has not felt the Azure Skies?" Aulic Concert Rooms and Private Class Rooms, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Publications.

In the Press, and will be published in a few days, **A SECOND EDITION OF THE EDUCATION QUESTION, THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS;** With an Introductory Preface and an Appendix, by the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER, LL.D.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University.

THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL OF THE DAY. On 1st JULY, No. 1, PRICE EIGHTPENCE.
DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Edited by M. HAVERTY, Esq., Author of "The History of Ireland."
CONTENTS OF No. 1. The O'Donnells in Exile, by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D.—The Man with the Black Eye, by William Carleton, Esq.—The Battle of Clontibret, by Celtico—Mrs. Anne Jameson.—The O'Byrnes of Wicklow, by E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.—A Dream of Glendalough—The Legend of Inishgathy—The Waning of the Year—Glimpse D'Outre Mer.—Midsummer, by John Duggan, Esq.—Literary Notice.
PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS: JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A. WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq. REV. CHARLES P. MEEHAN. DANIEL MACCARTHY, Esq. THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE, Esq. E. P. MACCARTHY, Esq. WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., J.P. PROFESSOR KAVANAGH. ROBERT D. JOYCE, Esq.
The *Hibernian Magazine* shall be National, Literary, and at the same time "racy of the soil." The Contents will embrace Irish History and Antiquities, Popular Tales, Poetry, Romance, Biography, &c., &c.
Each Number of the *Hibernian Magazine* will contain 96 columns Double Crown 8vo., printed in the best manner on fine paper, and will be sent free by post for six months for 4s. 6d.
DUBLIN: JAMES DUFFY, 7, WELLINGTON-QUAY. LONDON: W. KENT & Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED, CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY, AT GEORGE LYNCH'S, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises. 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which have such universal satisfaction. Prices from 8s. to 45s. per dozen Knives and Forks.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS, Black Glacés, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Checks, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.
FRENCH RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Lutes in all the new and fashionable colours, Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de Thé, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine, Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.
COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET; 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

JAMES DOWNS AND CO., FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN. ESTABLISHED A.D., 1815.
Respectfully inform the nobility and gentry that their Vans deliver their superior Bread daily in the following localities:—

Monkstown,	Glasthule,
Blackrock,	Sandycove,
Williamstown,	Dalkey,
Booterstown,	Killiney,
Merrion,	Ballybrack,
Stillorgan,	Shanganagh,
Sandymount,	Shankhill,
Dublin,	Bray,
Rathmines,	Loughlinstown.

J. D. & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their Constitutional Bread, manufactured from pure Wholemeal, expressly prepared for them.
MUFFINS, CRUMPETS AND SCONES.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best make, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do. five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	0	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street.
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Renbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rarey's [illegible] Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WILLIAM BRODRICK, WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1813, For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand. Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards; 100 Gents.' do. do.; 100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINES. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process only occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.
Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c. House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description; Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, AGENTS FOR MILNER'S FIREPROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea,	4s 0d	per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou,	3s 8d	"

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry,	24s 0d	per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled),	28s 0d	"

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Best Old Irish Whiskey, (A quality rarely met with.)	18s 0d	per gal.
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., (Particularly recommended for family use.)	14s 0d	"

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c. at the Lowest [illegible] Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS, WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES, which he offers on most Advantageous Terms. A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.
A. PALMER, 4, LEINSTER-STREET, Dublin. Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Wants.

GOOD COOK.—A most respectable Woman, who understands Soups and made dishes, Jellies and Cream, Pickles and Preserves, Pastry, and Fancy Bread if required; can be highly recommended by the highest families; no objection to town or country.—Please address "E. K.," 3, Lower Baggot-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

WANTS a Situation, in the North side of town, a sober, steady, active young man as Van Man or Light Porter, &c.; can get an excellent character from his present employer, who is tired of this.—Address "Garlan," IRISH TIMES Office, for ten days.

WANTS a Situation, in a respectable family, an active Young Girl, 20 years of age; she is a native of the County of Wicklow, where she has always resided; has lived as Kitchen-maid, Housemaid, and Dairymaid with respectable families in the county; can give satisfactory references for character, activity, and honesty.—Apply to M. CANE, Esq., Solicitor, 28, Stafford-street, Dublin.

Wanted.

TO SCHOOLMISTRESSES.—WANTED, for the Erasmus Smith's School, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, a Deputy Head Mistress, who has obtained a first-class certificate from some Training Establishment. Salary, £40 per annum, with extra remuneration for skill in French and Music.—Applications with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to GEORGE POWER, Esq., 43, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd inst.

Cards.

ORANGEADE. Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, &c. IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, Nos. 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS. In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 26, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. Importer of Foreign Cigars.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 51, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials. Please note address—51, William-street.

PLATE GLASS. PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short, the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., *NEW MEDICAL HALL,* 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	2	6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	0	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and the wish is to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, the the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D.F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as D. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES. ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND Co., 28, Mary-street. (9)

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

22, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MY READY-MADE STOCK is well supplied with Summer LOUNGE SUITS for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists. The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS, will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs. RICHARD ALLEN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.—Having, from many years' management of the business of Mr. GEORGE MACDONA, FORMER PROPRIETOR OF 22, MOLESWORTH STREET, acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKINS, which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits. FRED. H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, 3, WICKLOW-STREET, Three doors from Grafton-street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT. CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, OIL, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT, 11 & 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN. Mrs. THOMAS, Widow and executrix of Mr. William Thomas, deceased, the late proprietor, begs to notify to the patrons of this establishment and the public generally, that the business will be carried on as usual, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's lifetime; and she respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage her late husband and this establishment so long experienced.

Moderateur Lamps of the newest designs. Beale's well-known Argand Lamp. Dresden China Vases, Dessert Sets, Pot Pourri Jars. India, Parian, Capo-de-Monti, and French China. Military and Crested Goods ... and promptly executed. Drawing-room Chandeliers and Glass Lustres in great variety. Matchings in China and Glass executed with the greatest facility. An Assortment of Parian Figures and Vases.

IN STOCK. A large supply of Glass and Earthenware suited for Hotels and other Public Establishments, and also for Private Families. Oils, Globes, Wicks, and Chimnies. FOR HIRE. Plated Goods, Cutlery, China, Glass, Candelabra, and other Lights, for Dinner Parties, Balls, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. WM. FRY & CO. Have a very large assortment of all classes of MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS, from 12s. 6d. to £5 5s. a pair. WM. FRY & CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

M'NALLY AND CO. Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season. Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade. An inspection is respectfully solicited. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN. Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash. LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

£1200 TO BE LENT, in One Sum, or in Sums of £400 each. Application to be made to HENRY G. HIBSON, Solicitor, 77, Dame-street, Dublin, and New Ross.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.) The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-selected stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices. 75, GRAFTON STREET. N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay, and Servants' Children's Stretchers in great variety.

"A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE." BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather! Can be had at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S (Late HEPPENSHOTTEN'S) Wholesale Pipe Warehouse, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronized by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professedly cheap houses. GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN. Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years! J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES, in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET. An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver. Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs. The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c. Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE. Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engineer Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power. The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Thrashing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Thrashing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day. For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 14, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

POTATOES, MANGEL WURTZEL, COALS, SALT. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. 20 Sacks Best TABLE POTATOES (engaged), delivered in the City at 5s. 6d. per cwt. MANGEL WURTZEL, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; 3d. per cwt. reduction to any party taking 5 cwt. COALS. Gilerts, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices. Carriage, 1s. 6d. per Ton to any part of the City. SALT. Irish Salt, Coarse and Fine, Manufactured at Ringsend; English Salt, Rock and Agricultural Salt. Bags for the conveyance of Coals or Salt supplied free of hire. Deposit only required. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET; OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL. SPECIAL SERVICES. SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. THOMAS T. N. HULL. MONDAY NEXT, 6½ o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, and Annual Meeting of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. G. B. MACDONALD. Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious denominations. Hymn Books at the door. THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1860. I. C. M. T. R. C. I. MISSION BUILDING, [illegible] Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. KANE, M.A., Missionary Secretary. Subject—"The Gospel Net."—St. Luke, v. 4. II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. E. ELLIS, Corresponding Secretary. Subject—"The so-called Sacrifice of the Mass." By what words of Christ or his Apostles does Dr. Cullen prove that Christ offered Himself as a sacrifice for sins to His Father at the last Supper? How can there be a real sacrifice for sins when there is neither [illegible] under the Christian system? In what part of the Mass, and by what words and act of the priest, is Christ shown to be truly offered for the sins of the living or the dead? "Without shedding of blood there is no remission."—Heb. ix. 22. Dr. Cullen's Bible. Of what good, then, is the "unbloody sacrifice" of the mass? Does not St. Peter say that all Christians are a holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ?—I Pet. ii. 5. Why does he never say that the clergy as such are sacrificing priests? Why is a minister of the Gospel as such nowhere called a sacrificer in the whole New Testament? Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, trust only in the one sacrifice of the one priest, the Lord Jesus Christ.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was an advance of one-eighth per cent. in the English Funds to-day, but the improvement scarcely affected this market; the business, which was inconsiderable, being nearly at yesterday's rates, New Threes alone being dealt in.

Lethargy still prevails in the Share market. Hibernian Bank Shares realised last price, closing steadily; and Nationals again declined to the extent of one-half.

Steam Shares were not quoted; dealings in Atlantics appear to be suspended until some definite decision be arrived at about the increase of capital, and the nominal quotations of buyers and sellers were in consequence wide of each other. The other Steam Shares continue as last reported.

In Mines the transactions were in Carysforts, in which a fractional decline took place; and in Mining Company of Ireland, which passed hands for the account at last rate. For General Mines the previous quotation was offered, but sellers were disposed to demand a large advance.

Alliance Gas were in request at yesterday's reduced price, there being sellers at 9½. For Grand Canal stock 57 was offered, 59 being asked.

In the ordinary Railway Shares transactions were restricted to Great Southern Stock, in which an advance of three quarters per cent. took place; the improvement was not, however, firmly supported; Midlands of both classes were on sale at the previous prices; Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Wicklows were also offered at last rates; Dublin and Droghedas of both denominations were in demand at par, there being sellers of the Third Shares at one quarter premium; Belfast and Northern Counties, Belfast and County Down, Cork and Bandons, and Waterford and Limericks were offering.

In Preference Securities there was less business than usual; Belfast and County Down 5 per cents. (marked D) were steady at par; Dundalk and Enniskillen of the class A realised last prices; Great Southern Preference stock was in demand at par; and Londonderry and Enniskillen produced one-eighth premium. To-morrow will be a Stock Exchange holiday, both here and in London.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 22.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	93[illegible]
Account,	93[illegible]
New Threes,	93[illegible]
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93[illegible]
Account,	93[illegible]
New Threes,	93[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93[illegible]
Account,	93[illegible]
New Threes,	93[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93[illegible]
Account,	93[illegible]
New Threes,	93[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 54½ 5; Great Western Canada, 11¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼; London and South Western, 94; Leeds Northern, 32½; Midland, 116-17½; North British, 63½; South Eastern, 85¾ 6; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 96½ 97. Consols opened 93¼ sellers, but are now firmer at 93 nine-sixteenths. Shares opened very firm, and have added ¼ to ½ per cent. on last night's. Closing rates Canadian and French firmer.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th June	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
National Bank	64
Hibernian, £25 paid,	35½ x d
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	10s 3d
Mining Company of Ireland,	13½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	114½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A,	23
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10¼ ½
Londonderry and Enniskillen, halves,	12¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols						93¼ 93¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	93¼ ⅜	93¼	93¼ ⅜	93¼		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞ ¾	92⅞ ⅞ ⅝	92⅞ ⅞ 92⅞	92⅞ 92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞					
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds this morning again opened with a dull appearance, and almost directly experienced a decline of one-eighth, from which there was no recovery. The announcement of the Russian Loan was the chief cause of the increased dulness. For rupee stocks the demand has become inactive, and a fall of ½ per cent. took place on a few sales. Exchequer Bills continued to be pressed on the market, and they have closed at 1s to 5s premium. A further decline of is owing to the extraordinary amount of the present revenue of the country. The Government collections towards the end of each quarter are so varied and heavy as to cause a decided increase of the usual exceptional pressure of these periods. In the discount market to-day there was more demand for money, no transactions taking place below 4 per cent. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Railway market continues active, but good in character, notwithstanding the heaviness in the funds.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

Owing partly to the announcement of a new Russian Loan the funds experienced a fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. The other markets were firm, and in some instances, including British stocks, the tendency of prices was upwards. The commercial demand for money to-day was brisk, and amongst the applications at the Bank, who were rather numerous, were some of the bill brokers. No bills were discounted below the Bank minimum. For six months' paper the rate was not lower than 4½ to 5 per cent. Owing to the demand for money in the Stock Exchange 4 to 4½ per cent. a number of the dealers were glad to take loans from the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 22.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Exchequer Bills at par, 2 p.m.; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Western, 69¼ ½; Great Northern, 114 15; Grand Trunks, 7½ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼; London and North Western, 102½; North British, 63½ 4; York and North Midland, 81½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½. Consols have been steady all day at 93¼ ⅜, and closed rather firm; buyers at 93¼. Business continues very inactive. Shares again improved, and closed firm at the highest rates. French without change. Rentes come 68f. 85c.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Our market to-day exhibited a slender amount of business without alteration in prices, except some superior samples of feeding oats, which obtained an advance of about 6d per barrel. Indian corn a dull sale. The following are the prices:—

	s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 17 0
Red do.	30 0 to 31 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	18 0 to 22 0	Bakers' flour	16 6 to 21 0
Bere	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn, per	
Oats	14 6 to 16 6	480lbs	34 0 to 35 6

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Full market, but buying not so brisk as last week. Prices—Flitch, 68s to 74s; Wicklow hams, 63s to 66s; cheeks, 48s 8d per cwt.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 5s 9d to 6s; duck, 6s 8d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; duck, 7s 0d to 7s 4d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb; firkins, 80s to 100s 8d per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, June 14—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s; second, 100s; third, 94s per cwt. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday, June 21—Our cattle market was a sharp one, everything fit for the knife bought up at last week's prices, attendance not being large as to sellers. Beef, 65s to 72s; top, 76s; single beasts, 80s. Mutton, 7d to 8d per lb; veal, 10d per lb in sink; lambs, 25s to 35s each; pigs, 58s to 62s per cwt; comparatively few in.

Fish—Salmon, 9d to 10d per lb. Lobsters, 6d to 8d each. Herrings—Fresh, 8s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—The hay harvest has begun under favourable circumstances. Old hay, 4s to 6s; straw, 3s to 4s per cwt.

Potatoes—Old, 4s 6d to 7s per cwt; new, 2d to 4d per lb.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 17s per ton ex ship.

Wool—The supply to-day was rather limited, and although the market had a downward tendency, previous rates were maintained for good qualities. Mixed parcels of ewes and wedders were purchased at 25s 6d, and all hoggets ranged from 26s 6d and 27s per stone for top lots. The lots purchased by the pound were 1s 7d for ewes and wedders, and 1s 7½d for all hoggets.

We had an average supply of wool on the market to-day, which was briskly bought up at 25s 6d for ewes and wethers, 26s for mixed parcels (½ hog), and 26s 6d for all hogget per stone of 16lbs, with the usual deductions of beamage and trett.—GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 20.—The present value of Irish washed wool is 1s 8½d per lb for hoggets, and 1s 7½d for all ewes and wedders. Draught 2lb on 244lb and tare; actual payment cash in fourteen days, less 1½ per cent. discount. Brokers' commission for selling, one per cent.

Whitehaven Colliery Office.—Price of Whitehaven Coal, week ending Thursday, 21st June, 15s per ton. At Dublin market eighteen Whitehaven vessels.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 22.—Sugar—The market, though quiet, maintains a firm appearance, and sales are moderate, in absence of fresh supplies of current refining descriptions, but showing no alteration in value. Coffee—Home demand limited; low descriptions sought after for export, but the small quantities offering has restricted business. Sales include 20 tierces Jamaica, 64s to 66s for good ordinary. 250 bags fair to good ordinary Rio, 59s 6d to 60s 6d. Tea—Market very inactive, and to effect sales, rather easier terms have to be taken. Rice—Less speculative demand this week for cargoes to arrive, and quieter feeling generally prevails. Saltpetre—350 bags Calcutta, 23½ to 5½ per cent. refraction at 42s to 43s; and 1,600 bags Bombay, at 14s 6d to 22s per cwt. Tallow—An extensive business both on spot, and to arrive at prices establishing an advance of 6d. on all descriptions.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—Supply of wheat good. Oats considerably thin, and to effect sales of wheat 1s to 2s decline would be necessary. Oats and barley firm at last day's prices. Norfolk is cheaper. Trade slow.

USBORNE'S REPORT, JUNE 22.—Wheat—English supply left over from Monday offered at rather less money. Foreign—fine weather causes buyers to act on the reserve. Floating cargoes well bid for, but the advance in Black Sea and French markets gives confidence to importers who ask more money. Flour offered at 1s decline. Indian corn sellers at 34s per 492lbs for Galatz and Odessa off coast, but buyers generally bid only 27s 6d ex ship for Danube qualities. Rye held high. Peas and beans ruled steady at late rates.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—Supply moderate, but fresh wheat in demand, at last Friday's rates. Other kinds slow. Other articles firm.

[illegible] PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 22.—Sugar market steady, firm. Tea quiet. Rice—good inquiry still, but little business. Saltpetre—Of 1,000 bags Bengal, only 200 bags was sold.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 21.—Sugar quiet; 150 hhds. sold for 7s. Rice firm, but no transactions to notice. Linseed a shade easier. Rapeseed not so much inquiry.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—(Morton, Brothers and Maddock's report.)—Moderate attendance, both buyer and sellers indifferent about business, but up to the present the sales reported show no decline on Tuesday's prices for all articles.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JUNE 22.—No. 1, 49s to 49s 6d; mixed warrants, 50s to 50s 3d; No. 3, 48s to 48s 9d. Market firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 22.—10,000 bales sold to-day, including 2,000 on spec. and for export. No change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JUNE 22.—There has been a fair extent of business done since Tuesday, especially in yarns, and the general tone of the market is better to-day. A little irregularity [illegible] but is attributed to the position of producers as to [illegible] in hand.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 22.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 96s; fourths, [illegible]; fifths, 75s; sixths, 54s. 2,600 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 22.—Oats, 14s to 14s 9d.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MARKETS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury* of June 21.)

SELBY, JUNE 15.—We had a good attendance of buyers, with a very limited supply of wool. Hogs 24s to 27s per stone, ewes 22s to 24s.

TRADE OF LEEDS, TUESDAY.—No feature of importance was presented in the market this morning. There was only an indifferent attendance in the hall, and about an average business took place, mostly in broad cloths and heavy goods.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—Business continues brisk, and the market day presented all the features of a good and steady trade. There were many buyers from a distance, especially from London, and in nearly all departments the inquiries were continuous and the transactions considerable. Considering that we are now between seasons, the manufacturers have certainly no reason to complain. In wool the operations were limited in extent.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—JUNE 22.

The supply of beasts here to-day was very moderate, and in middling condition. Prime breeds sold steadily, at extreme rates. Otherwise the beef trade was tolerably firm, at full prices. We were well supplied with sheep. Downs and half-breds moved off freely; other kinds slowly, at Monday's currency. The show of lambs being large, the trade ruled heavy at about previous rates. We have to report a dull inquiry for calves, at 2d per 8lbs. less money. Pigs and milch cows changed hands slowly, on former terms.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do. 3s 10d to 4s 2d, prime large oxen 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime Scots, &c. 4s 8d to 4s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 4d to 4s, second quality do. 4s 4d to 4s 10d, prime coarse woolled sheep 5s 0d to 5s 2d, prime Southdown do. 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves 4s 4d to 4s 10d, prime small do. 5s 0d to 5s 6d, large hogs 4s 0d to 4s 6d, neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s 0d, lambs 6s 0d to 7s, suckling calves 20s to 23s, and quarter old store pigs 22s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 960; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 11,500; calves, 340; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 290; sheep 1,400; calves, 213.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The unsettled state of the weather in the United Kingdom during the week has exercised an unfavourable influence on trade in the manufacturing districts, and the near approach of July has imparted very little animation. In Manchester some improvement has taken place, but although there is a somewhat increased demand from the Continent, the India Houses are doing less, unsatisfactory accounts having been received from Calcutta and Bombay, showing a further decline in prices and an absence of activity. In the cloth markets, also, there is not much liveliness, and broadcloths and heavy goods are in more request than light fabrics. The carpet and worsted trades, likewise, do not show much buoyancy; and the silk business, in some parts of England, is much depressed, while further vessels have arrived from China with valuable cargoes, composed partly of silk, the importation of which it is expected will now considerably increase. The returns of the Board of Trade, moreover, for the past month, just completed, exhibit scarcely any alteration, compared with the same period last year, and do not show that any actual expansion has occurred. The export trade has, in fact, become contracted, mainly through the diminution of shipments to Australia and the Continent.

Wool—At the wool crane, on yesterday, the demand was not active nor the supply large, the period from that day week having been unfavourable for washing and drying. The sales were made at—for mixed, 25s. 6d. to 26s., and for hog, 26s. 6d. per 16 lbs., with beamage and tret deduction; in some few cases 26s. 9d. was paid for the latter. The value of Irish wool in Liverpool is—for washed, 1s. 8½d. per lb. for hoggets, and 1s. 7½d. for ewes and wedders, with usual deductions. In most parts of England wool continues to command a high figure, and manufacturers are cautious in purchasing at the rates demanded. The value of this article has been materially enhanced by foreign competition, the woollen trade on the Continent being now actively carried on, and prices of wool having increased in consequence. Numerous parcels, however, are in course of shipment from India, but freights are on the advance, and may retard operations. The export of wool from Dublin, from the 14th to the 21st instant, comprised 715 bags and packs.

Cotton—The tone of the market has been more active, large quantities having been purchased for exportation and speculation, but prices remain unchanged.

Jute in good demand at declining rates, large shipments being making from India. Coir goods also sell well.

In Colonial produce an average business is passing. Sugar meets a fair demand, and prices are steadily maintained. At auction, in London, Havana brings from 35s 6d to 38s 6d for brown, and 39s 6d to 47s for yellow. Porto Rico rates, for brown 37s to 39s, yellow 39s to 45s; Mauritius, low to fine brown 31s 6d to 38s 6d, yellow 39s to 43s, grainy 44s to 47s; Madras, brown 31s to 33s, grainy white 46s to 49s; Penang 37s to 43s. Coffee goes steadily from 71s to 75s 6d for middling and good middling. Rice is very firm, at prices ranging from 11s 6d to 13s 6d. Tea is somewhat dull; spices sell actively, but Sago meets with little attention, and 22s per cwt. is the price paid. Linseed oil is firm in London at 28s 6d; and tallow is looking up—spot 52s 6d to 52s 9d, July to September 52s 3d to 52s 6d, October to December 52s 9d paid, and for December only 53s per cwt.

Regarding provisions, there appears to have been little alteration in our Irish markets; bacon and butter are unchanged in price. Prices for the latter have been for cools 10d to 12d, and for firkins 94s, to 100s and 106s; bacon rates, for flitches, from 68s to 74s, Wicklow hams 63s to 66s, and for cheeks 48s to 56s. The business doing in Irish butter in London is very small for the season, foreign supplies still arriving freely, and selling at cheap rates. Inferior Irish is in better demand than the better qualities. Bacon has, however, been liberally dealt in, and for prime 2s. to 3s. per cwt. advance has been paid. Large shipments of butter have been taking place for the past week from our quays; there having been, from the 14th to the 21st instant, 6,213 firkins forwarded from the North Wall.

Eggs—Rate for hen, 5s 9d; duck, 6s 6d per 124 (wholesale). Hen, 6s 5d to 6s 6d.; duck, 7s to 7s 4d (retail).

Hay (old), 4s to 6d; straw, 3s to 4s; potatoes (old), 4s 6d to 7s; new, 2d to 4d per lb.

The English cattle markets were somewhat heavy on yesterday and to-day; lambs, pigs, and calves, have been on the decline at London, but beasts and sheep steady. At our fairs and markets, however, a fair amount of activity prevails, and in Smithfield there has been a brisk demand, especially for beasts, which advanced from 2s to 3s; sheep also met a ready sale, but of both beasts and sheep the supply was small. The number of beasts for sale at London on Thursday was 1,170, with 12,900 sheep and lambs, 553 calves, and 300 pigs.

The exports from our quays for the week ended 20th instant comprised 1,066 beasts, 2,471 sheep, 2,229 lambs, and 2,239 pigs.

Grain and Flour—The weather rules the markets, and at present the rising of the mercury has the effect of keeping down prices. This, it appears, was a fine day in London, and English wheat was to be had for less money, while a rainy morning on Wednesday at Paris caused wheat to rise at once. Here there has been hardly any change of prices since Tuesday, and the same dulness which has existed for some days past continued to prevail during the week, and at this day's market there was very little improvement. The only changes observable were that wheat was a shade more active, and that oats (feeding) had advanced about 6d per barrel, but there was very little business done in any article, and the sales were mostly of a retail kind.

The following are this day's quotations, viz.:—White wheat, 31s to 33s; red ditto, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 21s; Indian corn, Galatz and Odessa, 35s 6d; Ibraila, 34s to 35s.

At London the following appear to be the prices of floating cargoes calling for orders at ports of call, viz.—Wheat—Berdianski, 55s to 56s per 492 lbs.; Marianople, same rates; Taganrog, 53s 6d to 54s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492 lbs.; Saidi, 52s to 53s; Polish Odessa 480, 50s; Galatz, 50s to 52s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s per 480 lbs; Egyptian Saidi, 42s to 44s; and Behara, 38s to 40s per quarter. Indian corn—Galatz and Odessa, 34s to 34s 6d per 492 lbs; Ibraila, 32s 6d to 33s; and Foxonian, 33s to 33s 6d per 480 lbs. Barley—Odessa, 25s to 26s per 400 lbs; Danubian and Taganrog, same price. Beans—Egyptian, 33s to 33s 6d per quarter. Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter. Oats, Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s also.

The French markets are still tending upwards, and it is not considered improbable that for both France and Belgium a considerable quantity of stuff will be required before next harvest. This expectation, taken in connection with the large decrease in foreign supplies to the United Kingdom, and the small stocks from last year, cause importers to be firm in their demands. The advices from the Black Sea, too, represent prices to be advancing, but those from the Baltic ports appear to be somewhat in an opposite direction.

The arrivals at ports of call from the 14th to the 21st include three cargoes of wheat, sixteen of Indian corn, six of barley, one of rye, and one of rapeseed.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAM YACHT FROM QUEEN'S ISLAND.—On Thursday, about half-past eleven o'clock, there was launched from the iron ship-building yard of Mr. E. J. Harland, Queen's Island, a magnificent steam pleasure yacht, the property of George Orr Wilson, Esq. Previous to her taking the water she received the name Miranda, the christening ceremony having been performed by Miss M'Ilwaine, daughter of the Rev. W. M'Ilwaine. The Miranda will register about forty-five tons, her extreme length being close upon ninety feet, and the hull is one of the handsomest models we have ever had the pleasure of inspecting.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BELFAST LOUGH.—The body of Mr. Steen had not been recovered up to Thursday evening, although four or five large boats have been continually engaged during the present week in trawling the Lough.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

(Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c. SATURDAY, JUNE 23.)

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANIC GARDENS.—Open daily.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LIBRARY'S GALLERY, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Circumcision."

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Miser's Well;" "Nursery Chickweed;" "Midas;" "Race for a Widow."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Newfoundland (Q.)	Ten a.m., June 23.
West Coast of Africa (Li.)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York) (Q.)	One p.m., June 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., June 24.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	
America (New York) (S.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
America (Portland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 16th, amounted to 56,174 copies, making an average of 9,362 copies daily.

EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS. We are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season. And have also in our own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design ready for immediate use. GEO. MACDONA & CO., 22, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT FOR THREE GUINEAS. We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours. A perfect fit guaranteed. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business, the result is, that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only. KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 64, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN IRELAND. THE SATURDAY HERALD Of This Day (Saturday), June 23, Contains the latest and most important Intelligence from France, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Cape of Good Hope, and America, &c.; the Bombay Mail; News from Sicily; the Civil War in Lebanon; Fighting with the Wanganese; Terrible Tragedy in Mississippi; Garibaldi Meetings in Jersey; Iron Shipbuilding; Mr. Harvey in London; Irish Rifle Volunteers; Demonstration against the high price of Butchers' Meat; Remarkable Career of a Clergyman; Departure of the Great Eastern; Prospects for the 12th of August in Scotland; Meeting at the Northumberland Hotel; meetings of the Corporation, and of the North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the Week; a Special Report of the Commercial transactions of the week, together with all the Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Naval, Sporting, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week. PRICE ONLY THREE-HALFPENCE. SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, AND 12, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

THERE is most important news from China and Japan. The telegraphic summary of the overland mail, with dates from China so late as April the 10th, announces that the Chinese had concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and accede to all their demands. The ports and the navigation of the rivers were to be free.

If the Chinese are sincere in their repentance, we will be relieved from a vast expense at a most critical time. Perhaps the rumoured hostility between the Courts of Russia and Pekin, and the success of the rebels, as well as the certainty that a powerful expedition was on the point of arriving at the Peiho, have effected this unlooked for but desirable change in Chinese policy.

From Japan the news is still more startling. On the 15th of March, the Tycoon, or temporal King of Japan, was proceeding with his suite to the palace, when he was set upon and slain by fourteen Japanese dressed as travellers; several of his retinue were killed. The conspirators cut off and carried away the head of one of their comrades, who was wounded and could not escape. It would appear, however, that several of the conspirators were brought to justice, for the telegram reports that five of the assassins were princes of high rank, and were therefore allowed the privilege of the "happy despatch," that is, of committing suicide by two cross cuts over the stomach. This manner of death preserves the property for the traitor's family, and rescues his children from the disgrace which would follow a public execution. From the Parliamentary papers, we know that there were two parties in Japan. The one, chiefly of the aristocracy, opposed to all change and hostile to foreigners; the other, popular, and siding with the Tycoon. The former party were the weaker, and have thus endeavoured to carry out their views. Large consignments had been sent out to Japan, on the receipt of favourable news by the preceding mail, but it is clear that we shall have as much difficulty in dealing with Japan as we have experienced in dealing with China.

THE inexperienced housekeeper about to maintain a larger establishment roughly calculates his income and expenditure. His mind fixes upon the salient points or large sums which must be paid. Then he jots down rent and taxes, coals and light, provisions and clothing, at so much. Provided the total falls within his income, leaving a considerable margin, he boldly enters on his course. But little he knows of the thousand-and-one small expenses for ever occurring which must be met, and leave so little to show. There is the garden; the roof, if the weather be stormy; fresh paint, as spring comes in; new papering for the walls, which involves new curtains, new carpets, new furniture. He finds, at the end of the year, that his greater expenses are easily totted up, but that no estimate he can form equals the vast total of those little expenses which never can be satisfied. So it is with the expenditure of Britain. We can tot off twenty millions for interest on the National Debt, twelve millions for the Army, fifteen for the Navy. We calculate on twelve millions for fortifications. Then comes a multitude of smaller items, numerous as the fiends which tormented St. Anthony, to swallow up, in a vortex great as that of Charybdis, what remains of our revenue.

The sums expended on civil contingencies, up to March, 1860, amounted to £125,836! This is all made up of little sums for apparently very little objects. There seems, too, to be a strange disproportion in some of the items. Thus, the special mission of Earl Cowley to the Court of Vienna cost £495 7s. 11d.—that elevenpence is quite charming, it is so exact—but Lord Elgin's mission cost £6,065 14s. 6d. Sir F. Rogers went to Paris, with reference to the supply of labour to the French Colonies, and cost us £170. Central America figures for £7,000, in the shape of Sir W. Ouseley's mission. The Honourable H. G. Elliot's journey to Naples took £600. The settlement of the boundary lines between British America and the United States cost £15,351. The three Commissioners at the Treaty of Paris, £1,500. Herzegovina and Montenegro took £2,000; so did the settlement of the frontier between Turkey and Persia; and the expenses of her Majesty's Commissioners at the three armies, during the war in Italy, was £2,500. For the outfit of our diplomatic officers we paid last year, £8,800. Then we have to pay for the conveyance and entertainment of distinguished persons, and a strange variety, both of persons conveyed and entertainments given, is included in the list. The conveyance of the Duke of Saxe Coburg from Calais to Dover is set down at the very moderate sum of £14; but the voyage of Lord Carlisle from Holyhead to Dublin came to £350. The final entertainment of the Ambassadors from Siam cost £242. We wonder whether they were served with baked dog from Bankok, fried snails from Shanghai—those snails which Mr. Wingrove Cook describes with such emotion—or rich soup of birds' nests from Borneo.

It cost £54 to give a dinner to Ferouk Khan, a bearded gentleman from Persia; and the entertainment of "sundry distinguished persons," not named, passing between Dover and Calais, came to £323. There is a modest item for the charges of the King of the Sandwich Islands and suite, during their passage on board her Majesty's ship Calypso. These illustrious visiters cost only £57 10s. We suppose they fed chiefly on rice. The entertainment of certain French officers during passage between Portsmouth and Cherbourg came to £9 9s. As the passage is very short, we suppose this was for champagne. The Peruvian officers on board her Majesty's ship Pearl were far more expensive. They ate and drank up £55 16s. We have Moors, Americans, Chinese, and Red Indians, all figuring for entertainment. One would think her Majesty's ships were floating hotels, for the "distinguished" of all the world. One item we cannot account for. Here we have £101 4s. 6d. set down as the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bay Islands, "in an official visit to the islands "under his Government." A governor ought to reside in or near the place he governs, or, at least, he should not charge the expense of his official visits to the country which pays him nominally for governing.

The Lord Chamberlain's department swallows up £6,132; State clothing to the Household Brigade of Cavalry costs £1,567; a silver trumpet costs £105, and "State portraits and frames sent to foreign courts" cost £717. As this is an item constantly occurring, we wonder are State portraits sent abroad year after year. Then "the Knights, of several "orders," have required for "robes," "collars," "badges," &c., £3,541, just seven times the sum annually given to the Royal Irish Academy. Those who are honoured with Knighthood might, we think, pay for their own insignia; but the Knights' charges must give way to those of the Peers. Lord Campbell received £1,843 13s. as outfit "on his ap"pointment as Chancellor;" and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle was paid as "equipage money" no less than £2,769 4s. 8d. Think of the minute accuracy of that eightpence! The fees and expenses of letters-patent on turning Viscount Canning into an Earl are £1,032 14s.

For legal and professional services there were granted £10,378. Among the items is "To Messrs. "Baxter and Co., for services connected with the "Reform Bill, £3,608." The conveyance of a chandelier to Paris for the exhibition there cost £91. Mr. Wyon received £35 for repairs to the Great Seal of England, and then £413 for a totally new seal. But to run over all the items of our Civil expenditure would be wearying and profitless. Let it suffice to say that the estimate of Civil expenditure for next year is £125,000, just £5,000 more than the liberality of Parliament is called upon to grant for the fortification of Ireland.

TRUTH is sometimes stranger than fiction. A trial which was heard yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Chief Justice, surpasses in the romantic character of its subject any of the wildest inventions of our novelists. In the year 1817, a vessel called the Matilda sailed from Cork for New South Wales, having on board three companies of the 48th Regiment. The commander of the vessel was a Captain Somerville, and among the military officers were Major Druit and Lieutenant (now Colonel) Vander Meulon. When the vessel was two days at sea, and it was impossible to land a passenger, there suddenly appeared on board a young and handsome girl, who had concealed herself among the baggage. On being questioned, it appeared that she was influenced by a violent passion for a private in the regiment, named Burns, and had adopted that course to prevent a separation from him. On this discovery, Captain Somerville ranged the three companies on deck, and in their presence read the marriage service between Burns and the girl, according to the rites of the Church of England. The parties lived together as man and wife until the arrival of the vessel at Sydney, when Mrs. Burns suddenly left her husband and lived with Major Druit. A marriage was actually celebrated between Major Druit and Mrs. Burns in 1825, but prior to that she had borne him two sons, and after 1825 she continued to live with him until his death, in 1842, bringing him two daughters in the interval.

Amongst other property of which Major Druit died possessed were three houses in Earl-street, producing a rental of about £150 a year. These were, until now, in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Druit, as nephew and heir-at-law of Major Druit. It was to obtain possession of these houses that the action was brought by the daughters of Major Druit, his sons being confessedly illegitimate. The nephew endeavours to prove that the marriage to Burns by the ship captain was a legal marriage, and, consequently, that the subsequent marriage to Major Druit was illegal, and the daughters illegitimate as well as the sons. The daughters, on the other hand, contend that the marriage to Burns was a mere pretence, that their mother was really the concubine of their father, who persuaded Burns to pass for her husband merely to screen himself, and they brought an ejectment against the Rev. Mr. Druit, to recover the property. As Major Druit appears to have left them very considerable property in Sydney, it is most extraordinary they should force a public exposure of their mother's frailty to recover three houses, which will not, by any means, pay the cost of past and future litigation.

The romance, however, did not end with the elopement of Mrs. Burns. Her husband was stationed one day at a cottage where Major Druit resided, and seeing his wife with the Major, he fired his musket at him through the window. The matter, however was hushed up, and Burns returned to Ireland in 1822. A fine old soldier, Colonel Vander Meulon, who had witnessed the marriage with Burns, searching the book at a late period for his signature as witness, found that the leaf had been torn out.

The address of the defendant's council, Mr. Macdonough, was one of the ablest arguments ever urged in a court of law. His analysis of the evidence, documentary and oral, was masterly, and the eloquence with which he expressed his indignation of the plaintiffs' proceeding, and defended the interest of his client, deservedly added to his reputation. He cited in favour of the defendant the opinions of Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, and other high authorities, according to which a marriage celebrated by a Captain, when no Chaplain is procurable, is valid according to the law of England.

By direction of the Chief Justice, the jury found a verdict for the defendant. But the case will go eventually to the House of Lords. The cause is not only romantic, but of the very highest importance to a legal point which it is desirable to have settled. We always understood that, in cases where no Chaplain could be procured, the Captain of a ship, the Colonel of a regiment, or a British Consul in a colony, was empowered to solemnise a marriage, to christen, or to bury. The case may decide this point; but, certainly, the amount of property in question will not compensate the plaintiffs for the ruin of their mother's character, nor the defendant for the expenses to which he must be put in order to defend his right.

The *Times* on the Review of Volunteers in Hyde Park:—

Fifty questions wait to be answered, and we are now taking at least one step to their solution. Are we a military nation? Is there the stuff of a good soldier in an ordinary Englishman? Can we trust to native prowess and the stimulus of circumstances for the defence of this country? What hope have we in the event of a sudden and treacherous invasion? Can an English gentleman of good common sense get up tactics enough to escape blunders in the A B C of warfare? Are there more than three men in the country who can get 30,000 men out of Hyde Park? There will be not only the foes, but the "candid friends" of their country, present in Hyde Park to-day; and if there be the least mischance, the most will be made of it. In common fairness there ought to be every excuse made for new levies, and officers with little experience or training; but excuse will not be made. Everybody who has seen a review either at home or on the much larger scale and with the much more careful preparation customary abroad, will know that there always is something to be criticised. The Duke was perfectly right in his estimate of the difficulty of a very simple task. The English habitually overrate numbers, and when they have to deal with a really large figure, such as 30,000, will find it larger than they expected. We can assure them that it makes a very respectable show on the Champ de Mars, though that vast area is expressly laid out for military spectacles. Being less under the administration of police than other countries, we are behindhand even in such simple matters as putting down and taking up at the entrances of our theatres. The only operation of the sort we perform with perfect success is that of dodging one another on the pavement or the carriage-road. Paley remarked on it, even in his time, and dwelt on the great variety of muscles brought into play during every yard of a progress through the Strand at midday. There is as much as would make a very complicated dance; yet how rare a collision, or even the chance of one, in a stream which daily amounts to many hundred thousand units running to and fro, full of stoppages, eddies, rapids, straits, and cross-currents! But civil locomotion is very different from military—perhaps somewhat antagonistic. The question remains in all its shapes and bearings—what sort of a figure shall we make when hastily collected for a review of 30,000 men? In case of an invasion, a breakdown at the Horse Guards, and a scattering of the army, what are we to expect from 30,000 gallant Londoners, and such forces as we might be able to scrape together for the occasion?

There are a few considerations with regard to the approaching review that have, doubtless, been realised by those whom it concerns, but which may reasonably suggest a misgiving. Very few of these 30,000 men will be able to devote the whole morning to preparation, to accoutre themselves after breakfast, and sally forth to their various points of rendezvous. The utmost that appears to be expected from the exigencies of the office or the shop is that the Volunteers may be released at 12. They will then have to dress where they can, to join their respective corps, to form and be mustered, and to march to Hyde Park, where matters may or may not be ready for their immediate admission. When the order is given to march they must be a certain time on the way, and there will inevitably be delay in the Park. Of course, the hour named for the completion of the line must regulate all the previous movements; and, if the General should make his calculations ever so well, he may be baffled by the mistake of gentlemen more accustomed to time distances by the speed of a Hansom cab than by that of a column marching at slow time. Supposing that half enter the Park by Hyde Park-corner and half by the Marble Arch, marching four abreast, they would take more than an hour passing these points, even under favourable circumstances. When all these things are considered, especially that for this purpose the day will begin at noon, it is almost more than can be hoped that Her Majesty will find 30,000 men on the ground at the appointed hour. The review itself cannot take less than two or three hours. It would be an affront to the Brigadiers to suppose they may not be up to the whole ceremonial of a review, but if everything is not arranged beforehand with the utmost exactness there will certainly be an occasional interlude for the special amusement of professional spectators. After all, there remains the great problem of the departure, without confusion or delay. The novelty of the experiment justifies our warnings. There must not be the least loophole for mistake. Athelstan the unready still curdles in our blood. We Englishmen can do wonders with time, and if time will consent to stand still for our sake. We can do much on paper, and with brute material of all kinds. We can even sit down and impose laws upon matter; but we do not deal so easily or successfully with the human material in motion, and liable to error. At least, our forte lies here rather in dealing with citizens than soldiers. But the truth is that our neighbours across the Channel know the difficulty of military tactics even on a parade-ground. They give a whole day to the review of 30,000 men, and, that nothing may interfere, choose a Sunday for it.

It is our belief that our 30,000 are good fighting men; that not one would turn his back, or break his rank, or shirk a dangerous post in the day of battle; and that, whatever happens, the metropolis is safe in their hands. In a great emergency they would be the nucleus and the leaven of a much larger mass. Every man would bring his comrades, show them the way, and set them the example. In this way, at the approach of real danger, 30,000 would multiply into 300,000. In days when London was but a tenth of its present size and population its "prentice lads" were the great champions of freedom, and a terror to the partisans of arbitrary power. They may now be equally terrible to another class of foes. But the example will not be confined to the metropolis. In every populous district—Manchester for instance—we expect to see grand reviews mustering their tens of thousands, and proving how readily the scattered strength of these isles can be gathered into masses. What is this but the old native force of the country? Neither the wars of the Roses, nor the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, were fought with standing armies, or with soldiers exclusively devoted to arms. The Tower Hamlets were some of the principal contributors to the Parliamentary forces, and the regiments raised in that district are named in contemporary history with equal honour by the side of the troops raised by country gentlemen. A Londoner of almost any class or employment has some of the qualities of a good soldier in as great a degree as a countryman, perhaps much greater. He is active, handy, skilful, prompt, intelligent, orderly, and accustomed to act in bodies. He may not be so strong or so hardy; he might be beaten in heavy work, in long marches, under great burdens, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather. He would feel night air, the loss of sleep, and coarse food. With such weak points he might break down in a long campaign. But this is not the work to be expected of him; we rather look to him for the defence of the metropolis, which would probably not remain very long in suspense. Londoners have come off very creditably in games and sports where picked countrymen were competitors. A banker's clerk ran up a mountain side at Brae Mar against a host of barelegged Highlanders, and beat them all. Every year Londoners enjoying a respite from the counter or the desk walk up and down the Alps with a light elastic step which even the guides envy. They are our best sportsmen in the Highlands, and in such work they have a worthy leader in Lord Elcho. No one can doubt that they will do the work now before them as well as they have done everything else, and will impress upon the foreigner a salutary conviction that, even supposing the army of England to be overthrown and broken up, there will still remain an unyielding and unconquerable people.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

The Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and the Count of Flanders, went to the Flower Show at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday morning.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, took a drive on Wednesday afternoon in a carriage and four. Major-General Seymour attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort and the Count of Flanders rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros and Major Barnell.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening, from Oxford.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with a visit at Apsley-house, on Wednesday evening. In attendance were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Viscount Torrington, General Sir Edward Bowater, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Barnell.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, rode on horseback on Thursday morning, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James' Palace on Thursday afternoon.

The model of the statue of Handel, which has recently been erected at Halle, by Heidel, the sculptor, of Berlin, was submitted to the inspection of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on Thursday morning at Buckingham Palace by Sir George Smart, the President, and Mr. Klingemann, the Secretary to the London Committee of the Handel Statue.

The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders rode on horseback in the afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath by her Majesty, at a private audience at Buckingham Palace on Thursday evening. The Vice-Admiral received from the Queen the honour of Knighthood.

The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders; his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Leinster, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl and Countess De La Warr, Earl Spencer, the Earl and Countess Somers, Lord John Russell, Viscount Bury, Lord and Lady Wensley, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Major General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, M. Jules De Vaux, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Dr. Koepl, Major Barnell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

The band of the 2d Life Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawingroom.

BALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

In addition to the dinner given the other day to the medical gentlemen belonging to the Channel squadron—an entertainment which was necessarily of an exclusively professional character—Edinburgh hospitality to the gallant officers of the fleet, whose apparently inexhaustible courtesy, urbanity, and kindness have been experienced by thousands of our citizens, has now been shown in the form of a ball given by the Sheriff of Mid-Lothian, at his residence, Gloucester-place. Although the entertainment was, of course, so far private in its character, the official position of the entertainer, as well as of the guests in whose honour it was got up, entitle it to notice. Nearly the whole of the apartments in the house were thrown open for the reception of the company, and were tastefully adorned under the experienced eye of Mr. Scrymgeour. Through the door-way over-arched by two Union-jacks, the company were ushered into the entrance-porch, which was illuminated by hundreds of red, white, and blue lamps, and bordered with marble busts of ancient and modern heroes, whose brows were encircled with laurel wreaths. The embellishment of the staircase was most elaborate and effective. The ceiling was hung with Chinese lanterns beautifully variegated; and the stairs were besides illuminated by rows of wax tapers—alternately red, white, and blue—placed in vari-coloured French shades, and surmounting the bannisters from the bottom to the top of the staircase. Underneath the lights, the bannisters and railing were completely masked by a beautiful screen of garden and hot-house flowers, relieved at the different landing-places by shields and bannerets, displaying among others the Royal Arms of Scotland, the Edinburgh Arms, and the crest of the Gordons. In the ball-room, consisting of the front and back drawing-rooms, a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, numbering not fewer than 200, "chased the hours with flying feet," to the inspiring music of Mr. Howard's band.

Among the company were—Lady Deas and Miss Outram, Lady Johnston, Mrs and the Misses Neaves, Mrs and Miss Steuart, Mrs Hallard, Mrs Robinow, Mrs Edwards, Mrs Hay Gordon, Miss Lees, Miss Cherry, Miss Beatrice Dick Lauder, the Misses Hope, Mrs Sellar, Miss Dennistoun, Miss Cowan, Misses Marshall, Misses Machgill Crighton, Misses Maitland, Misses Piercy Henderson, Miss Innes, Miss Bell, Miss Glassford Bell, Miss Ellen Murray, Mrs Alexander Moncrieff, Mrs Smith, Miss Blackwood, Misses Main, Misses Aitken, Miss Kenmure Maitland, Misses Campbell, Miss Davidson, Miss Macdonnel, Mrs Kenneth Mackenzie, Mrs Benjamin Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Brown, Miss Begbie, Mrs John Mackenzie, &c. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral George Elliot, C.B., Captain of the Fleet, Rear-Admiral Erskine, and the other officers of the Channel Squadron; Major-General Cameron, C.B., Colonel Hope, Captain Stobbart, R.E., Lord Deas, Lord Neaves, Sir William Johnston, Professor Aytoun, Professor Sellar, St. Andrews; Sheriff Hallard, Mr Kenmure Maitland, Sheriff-Clerk; Mr Alexander Moncrieff, Advocate; Mr A B Shand, Mr A Rutherfurd, Mr H H Lancaster, Mr Laurie, Dr John Brown, Dr Scoresby Jackson, the Hon Yelverton Bingham, Mr Skelton, Mr Leslie, Mr Whigham, Mr Elphinstone Morrison, R N; Mr Robinow, Mr Edwards, Mr Payne, Mr John Archibald Campbell, Mr John Mackenzie, Mr John Archibald Smith, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Mr William Blackwood, Mr John C Thomson, Mr Robert F Johnstone, Mr William Inglis, &c.

A sumptuous repast was prepared in the dining-room, which was thrown open to the company at midnight. At the upper end of the room, supported by naval flags, and surmounted by the crown and the Scotch thistle, was displayed a lengthened scroll, on which the names of the vessels composing the Channel Fleet, surrounded with laurels, were emblazoned. Dancing was continued with the greatest spirit till an advanced hour this morning.

Church.

Services and Anthems for to-morrow, Sunday June 24th:—

COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Chaunt,	Crotch in C.
Service,	Rogers in D.
Anthem—Lord, for thy tender mercie's sake,	Farrant.
CHAPEL ROYAL.	
Chaunt,	Stevenson.
Service,	Nares in C.
Anthem—I will cry unto God,	Beethoven.
ST. PATRICK'S.	
Chaunt,	J. Robinson.
Cantata,	Haydn.
Anthem—I beheld, and lo!	Stevenson.

The Rev. Josiah B. Lowe, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool, late of the Magdalen Asylum in this city, preached a sermon, remarkable for its originality and eloquence, in the College Chapel, on Friday morning, for his degree of B.D. The rev. gentleman is to preach again for his D.D., on Sunday evening next, at four o'clock.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONFIRMATION.—On Thursday morning the Bishop of London held a general confirmation in the parish church of All Souls, Langham-place, St. Marylebone. The Bishop, who was accompanied by the Rev. F. Gell, B.D., his chaplain, was received by the Rev. E. Eardley Wilmot, M.A., the rector, the Rev. Messrs. Gedson, Bishop, and Smith, the curates, the Rev. J. Murray, M.A., incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, the Rev. W. Upton Richards, M.A., incumbent of All Saints, Margaret-street, the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone-road, the Rev. E. Stuart, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, and a considerable number of the parochial clergy. The candidates for confirmation occupied the body of the church, the female portion of them being dressed in white, and most of them wearing small white caps. The Bishop delivered an address from the pulpit, setting forth the nature of the rite of confirmation, and the purposes it was designed to serve, and afterwards admitted the candidates, about 400 in number, by the imposition of hands.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. A. Gordon, curate of Hackney, to the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Dalston.

The Army.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, 22nd June, 1860.

The following general orders are published for information:—

"Adjutant-General's Office, 21st June, 1860.

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the knapsacks of the gunners of the Field Brigade of Artillery, on all occasions of field days and reviews, to be carried on the waggons.—(By command)

"W. BELLAIRS, Major, D.A.A.-General."

GENERAL ORDERS.

"Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 21st June, 1860.

"In order to carry out the directions of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, as promulgated in the Circular Memorandum of the 30th ultimo, officers commanding regiments and battalions of infantry in this command will be pleased to adopt measures for abolishing all distinction between the companies of their respective corps at the close of the present month, and to arrange the transfers necessary to obtain this object, so that all their companies shall be as nearly alike as possible, in point of stature and efficiency, on the 1st proximo. Acting in the spirit of these instructions, recruits henceforth joining their regiments will be posted to companies without favour or distinction, where vacancies occur.—(By command)

"W. BELLAIRS, Major, D.A.A.-General."

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, as Captain-General, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Hon. Artillery Company, made a personal inspection of the regiment yesterday afternoon, at the head-quarters of the corps, the Artillery Ground, Finsbury.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions before the members of the Council of Military Education—Generals Rumley and Portlock, and Colonels Elwyn and Addison, commenced on Thursday forenoon, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were above 150 candidates on this occasion. The examination will continue daily up to the 26th inst.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards addressed to the army, in which it is announced by the authority of the General Commanding-in-Chief that soldiers are not required to salute the officers of the civil departments of the War Department.

On Thursday, orders were received by the officers commanding the China depots at the various garrison towns directing the following reinforcements to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation on board the White Star, which has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of detachments to Hongkong, for the purpose of reinforcing the respective regiments serving in China—viz., 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 162 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 2d Queen's Royals, from Walmer; 2 subalterns and 1 man of the 1st battalion 3d Buffs, from Limerick; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 31st regiment, from Chatham; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 91 men of the 44th regiment, from Colchester; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, and 192 men of all ranks of the 2d battalion 60th Rifles, from Winchester; 1 subaltern, and 167 men of the 67th regiment from Athlone; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, and 45 non-commissioned officers and men of the 87th Fusiliers, from Youghal; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, and 244 non-commissioned officers and men of the 99th Regiment, from Cork, giving a total of 23 officers and 949 non-commissioned officers and men. The 2nd Royals, 31st, 44th, and 60th Rifles are to embark at Deptford; and the 3d Buffs, 67th, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and 99th at Cork. The medical officers selected to proceed in charge of the above reinforcements are Surgeon-Major W. Howe, M.D., and Assistant-Staff-Surgeon F. J. M'Carthy, who will embark at Cork; and Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Spry, who embarks at Deptford. An armourer-sergeant will also proceed with the troops.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Home Council for India, for the conveyance of the reinforcements about to be despatched to the British regiments serving in the Madras—viz., the Marlborough, the Holmesdale, and the Coldstream. The number of troops to be taken out by the above vessels is 1,083, of which 880 will embark at Gravesend and 200 at Cork.

The Navy.

The Plymouth division of Royal Marines, which at present consists of between 1,300 and 1,400 men, was inspected by companies on the barrack parade, at Stonehouse, on Wednesday morning, by Deputy Adjt.-Gen. Samuel Robert Wesley (Major-General), who afterwards examined the library, school-room, infirmary, &c., and went through the barracks when the men were at dinner. At 2 o'clock eight companies of 24 files, in heavy marching order, were drawn up in the Devonport Park, under command of Colonel-Commandant Thomas Holloway, C.B. Shortly after Major-General Wesley came on the ground, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major George Brydges Rodney, of the Chatham division. The Major-General was supported by Cols. Thomas Lemon, John J. A. Ayles, Robert Murray Carry, and Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, R.M. After marching past in slow and quick time, quarter distance column, &c., headed by the Colonel Commandant, the men were placed under the command of Col. Ayles, who put them through the manual and platoon exercises, and the new bayonet exercise, both with and without the detailed word of command. The latter exercise was performed without noise or confusion, and all the evolutions were executed with precision. Colonel Lemon then drilled the division through various manœuvres, such as advancing in a column of companies, firing to cover the advance of the division, forming a square to receive cavalry, firing in line, &c., all of which were performed in creditable style. It is in great measure through the unceasing activity of Lieutenant and Adjutant Philip Harrington, who was recently appointed at Plymouth, that the division presented such a satisfactory appearance and that the men are so well advanced, and it is but justice to the officers to state that a considerable number of their best-drilled men (including 80 who have just joined the St. George) have recently been drafted from the barracks. Before leaving the ground the Deputy Adjutant-General expressed to Colonel Holloway the pleasure he experienced at the soldier-like appearance of the division under his command, and the efficiency of the men in Battalion and in Light Infantry movements. It would afford him much gratification to render an unqualified report of his entire satisfaction to the Board of Admiralty on his return to town.

Acting Sergeant-Major Wood, belonging to the 1st battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry, was on Thursday presented by Colonel Stransham, commanding the division at Woolwich, with a gold watch and Albert chain, value 30 guineas, subscribed by Colonel Holloway, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Colonel Walsh, C.B., and the officers of the battalion, late serving in China, in testimony of their appreciation of his undaunted courage, and bravery under the

...many circumstances to which he was exposed from the Chinese guns during the attack on the forts in the Peiho river. Sergeant-Major Woon, on his arrival in England, was presented with an annuity medal for good services, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Commander Scott, R.N., inventor of the muzzle-loading rifle gun, at present undergoing a course of experimental proof at Shoeburyness, was on Thursday appointed as additional commander to the flagship Fisgard, at Woolwich.

The Bacchante, 51, screw, Captain M'Kenzie, flag of Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Thursday to Spithead, where she will take in her powder, shell, &c., prior to proceeding to her destination. On the frigate's way out to Spithead competitive trials took place of the Clifford and Kynaston gear for lowering boats while a vessel is under way. The usual honorary salutes were discharged between the Bacchante and the Victory.

The Bulldog, 6, paddle, Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, has commenced swinging in Portsmouth harbour for the adjustment of her compasses. On Thursday she shipped her sounding lines, consisting of 75 reels, each of 1,000 fathoms' length.

The Nelson, 91, screw, made her trial of speed at the measured mile in Stokes' Bay on Thursday, with full boiler power, and obtained an increase of speed over the 10½ knots averaged the previous day. The ship is too light for the trials to be of any value in arriving at an estimate of her speed at sea when she has her crew and all her weight on board.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Arthur G. Gillett, to the Marlborough; Lieut. H. Smith, to the Formidable; Richard Deary, clerk, to the Geyser; Henry Wellington Essex and Charles Batchelor to the Terrible.

The Militia.

William Ringland, Esq., son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Stapleton, of Kildare-street, has been appointed by the Right Hon. Lord Castlemaine to an Ensigncy in the Westmeath Rifles.

Thanks.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham to T. W. West, Esq., of Bath, Ballinacargy, for half-note £1; to a person signing, "To the afflicted pity should be shown" for 5s. (stamps); and to a "Protestant Curate" at Clonmore, Ballingham, for 5s. (stamps), to relieve the Erris, described by Lieutenant Edwards, in his letter to the Rev. L. Dowdall.

From the Rev. D. A. Browne, for the following contributions towards the repairs of St. George's Chapel, Lower Temple-street:—Dowager Viscountess Harberton, £2; Miss Exshaw, £1; Mrs. Macan, £1; A. R. Box, Esq., £1; Mr. Jessie Hayes, £2.

Distress in Erris.—Sir James Dombrain acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the Distress in Erris:—From Anonymous, 4s; ditto, 8s 6d; Mrs Bonwill, £1; Lord W Fitzgerald, £2.

LATEST NEWS

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'Clock, a.m.

AMERICA—MOST IMPORTANT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Queenstown, Friday, June 22.—The royal mail (s.s.) Arabia arrived here to-night, with dates from Boston, 13th; and Halifax, 14th. She landed all her mails, except those for Liverpool, and proceeded immediately. The Arabia brings 400,000 dollars in specie for England. The Niagara, North Briton, and Arago, had arrived out.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA, INDIA, AND CHINA.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to 21st May; Japan, April 23rd; and China, April 10th, had arrived. The San Francisco papers furnish the following highly important news from Japan and China, brought by the schooner, Page, which left the Bay of Jeddo, April 23rd; and the steamer Wangtsye from China, April 10th:—

ASSASSINATION OF THE JAPANESE TYCOON.

The Emperor was assassinated on the 15th March, while on his way to the Palace, by fourteen Japanese, dressed as travellers. His retinue had six killed and several wounded. One of the assassins, who was wounded, and could not escape, had his head cut off by his comrades, and carried off, to prevent his being recognised. Five of the assassins were princes of high rank, and had the privilege given them of cutting open their own abdomens with a sword, thereby preventing their property being confiscated, and saving their families the disgrace which would entail upon them had they been beheaded. 30 people were beheaded on the 1st of April, having been implicated in the affair. An insurrection is expected.

CHINA.

The Chinese have consented to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and to accede to all their demands. The ports and the navigation of the rivers are to be free. The Americans are charged by the *China Chronicle* with having been engaged in the Coolie trade, and a proclamation has been issued by a distinguished Chinese official, warning them against the practice of kidnapping.

The Southern Seceders from the Charleston convention met recently at Richmond, and adjourned to await the action of the Baltimore Convention. The North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 12th, with 140,000, dollars treasure.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, 12th June.—Flour declined 5 cents; sales, 6,000 bags; State and Western, 5 dols 10 cents to 5 dols 15 cents. Cotton dull, heavy, and irregular; Midland uplands nominal, at 11 cents. Wheat heavy, and 2 to 3 cents lower; sales, 53,000 bushels; corn sales, 58,000 bushels; mixed Western, 66 cents for sound. Shipping oats dull. Provisions dull and unchanged. Sugars quiet but steady. Tallow [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool quiet. Cotton, ¼d. Flour, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d. Grain 6d to 6½d in bulk.

New Orleans, 11th.—Cotton sales to-day 1,400 bales, at irregular prices; middling at 11 to 11½ cents. Sugar steady. Freights and exchange unaltered.

Philadelphia, 11th.—Flour dull. Wheat steady.

Baltimore, 11th.—Flour dull; no sales. Wheat, and [illegible] dull. Provisions firm, and unchanged in prices.

Cincinnati, 11th.—Flour—Prices irregular; demand only for home trade. Provisions firm. The Arabia passed the Kangaroo on the 11th, bound west.

FRANCE.

Prince Jerome is so ill that his death is expected from one moment to another.

It is said that M. Thouvenel is about to issue a diplomatic circular, divulging to a certain extent, and explaining the result of the meeting at Baden-Baden.

The Privy Council have to-day granted an order the effect of which is, that a monition of 1857 to the churchwardens of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, will now be addressed to the present Churchwardens.

ROME.

A letter of the 14th says that the police had found on some of the walls placards bearing the inscription "*Vive* Henry IV." They are supposed to emanate from the enemies of the Papal Government, who hope to compromise it by leading France to believe that Rome is the centre of a Legitimist conspiracy.

A letter from Rome in the *Patrie*, says that General Lamoricière has issued an order of the day, announcing that the moment for marching against the enemy approaches. The enemy, he says, is numerous, but we shall triumph, because the cause we defend is holy.

BOMBAY MAIL.

Southampton, Friday.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's (s.s.) Massilia, with the heavy portion of the above mails have arrived. She brings 8 passengers and £[illegible] in specie. On the 16th the Massilia spoke her Majesty's ship Coreo bound to Malta, and on 21st exchanged signals with a steamer standing South, is said to be the [illegible]. The schooner Anna Maria, bound to England, was spoken off Malaga on the 11th, all well; and above Malaga the brig Sarah Jane, 29 days out, all well. Her Majesty's ship Megaera, with invalids for England, left Gibraltar on the 16th. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club schooner Sylph, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th, from a cruise in the Mediterranean. Upwards of 40 vessels were at anchor, and cruising about Gibraltar. The latest news from Tetuan, states that the Kabyles in the neighbourhood of that town continued to [illegible] whenever an opportunity offered. The desertions from the garrison of Sarallo continued, twenty-five men fully armed went over to the Moors at one time. At Gibraltar, on the [illegible] instant, exchange on London, ninety days' was quoted, 50⅜ to 50½. Paris, 5.30, on Marseilles and [illegible], 5.31; on Madrid, eight days' sight, ½ discount; on Cadiz, Malaga, and Valencia, par. Freights unaltered.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 22.—The Austrian *Gazette* says, Baron Petrullo has been summoned to Naples, in order to carry out the reforms which existing circumstances have rendered necessary. It is said that he has declared himself ready to use all his efforts for the realisation of this object without, however, accepting any particular post in the Ministry.

GAZETTE NEWS.

War Office, June 22.—Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., from the 93rd Highlanders, to be Colonel, vice Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., deceased.

BERWICK ELECTION INQUIRY.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James [illegible]han, Esq., Thomas Unwin Barston, Esq., and [illegible] Leshington, Esq., to be Commissioners for the inquiry into the existence of bribery at the last election for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] v. Llanover.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. Before proceeding, Mr. Justice Hill asked defendant's counsel whether, after the positive oath of the plaintiff, and also of the second witness, he could get a verdict on the count charging the offence. Mr. Edwin James said that Lord Llanover had only done his duty in making the communication complained of to his relation, the husband of his daughter, and in justice to the noble lord he asked that he might have an opportunity of stating upon oath the part he had taken in the matter. If that be granted, the plea of criminality would be withdrawn. Lord Llanover then made a deposition as suggested. Mr. Justice Hill then said the charge of criminality against the plaintiff is withdrawn, and Lord Llanover has shown that his conduct in reference to it is blameless. A juror was then withdrawn and the case terminated.

BANK RETURNS

Issue Department.—Notes issued, £30,150,985; Government Debts, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, &c., £15,675,985. Total £30,150,985.

Banking Department.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,240,081; Public Deposits, £5,688,191; Other Deposits, £13,115,000; Seven-day and other Bills, £642,228. Total, £39,236,500. Government Securities, £9,764,106; Other Securities, £19,323,818; Notes, £9,224,060; Gold and Silver, £922,516. Total, £39,236,500.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the Law and Equity Bill be referred to a select committee, to consider the objections entertained against it by the Equity Judges.

Lord LYNDHURST supported the motion.

Lord ST. LEONARD'S opposed it. Common law judges had neither the time nor knowledge necessary for the duties sought to be imposed on them.

After some debate the motion was agreed to.

Some bills were advanced a stage.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7-15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

MINING REGULATION BILL.

The morning sitting of the House was devoted to the discussion, in committee, of the Mining Regulation and Inspection Bill.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Kinnaird, limiting ten hours for boys' labour.

After a discussion, the motion was negatived by 79 to 61.

Clauses 2 and 3 were agreed to before the sitting was suspended.

CAPTURE OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR GARIBALDI.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any account had been received that a Neapolitan frigate had captured two vessels presumed to be carrying reinforcements to Garibaldi by hoisting English colours, and offering to tow them into Palermo; that having got them in tow she then hoisted Neapolitan colours, and steered for Gaeta; and whether, if so, such use of the British flag would be permitted by the British Government?

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Sir R. PEEL accused the Foreign Secretary of unwillingness to afford information, and of weakness and vacillation in his policy, and of utter incompetency in the management of his office. That management had led to results equally shameful and humiliating. The late despatch of M. Thouvenel was couched in terms which could not be regarded as other than insulting, and yet the noble lord bore it in silence. He himself felt bound to protest against the occupation by the French troops of the neutralised provinces of Savoy, down to the very margin of the Lake of Geneva.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATES.

Mr. V. SCULLY made one of his peculiar attacks on the Government of Lord J. Russell that he had broken the law in subscribing to the Greek revolt, and asked the Attorney-General when he intended to introduce his Bill for the Transfer of Real Estates?

NICE AND SAVOY.

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked the noble lord whether he was prepared to carry out his declared assurances on the Savoy Question.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that information had been received to the effect that two ships laden with stores for the Sicilian insurrection had been taken by the Neapolitan vessels, but he knew nothing further. If the Neapolitan had made use of the British flag, the proceeding would be most unwarrantable. He defended his conduct against the attacks of Sir R. Peel, stating that he was constantly in his place for the purpose of giving all information he felt warranted to give. As for the vote of M. Thouvenel, it had that day been placed in his hands by the French Ambassador. It said nothing of any determination of France to keep possession of the neutralised provinces. On the contrary, it declared the intention of France to consult the other Powers. It further stated the object of France was to reconcile the second article of the treaty of Turin with the 92nd of the Treaty of Vienna. This might be done in three ways. Either the Powers might meet in conference with the Foreign Minister of France, or identical notes might be exchanged, in which France should declare her readiness to take Savoy, with all the obligations under which it was held by Sardinia; and lastly, France and Switzerland may be left to arrange their own terms. The note expressed the opinion of France, that if a Congress was to be formed, it ought to be held at Paris. The Government had not yet decided upon the answer to the note. No doubt, the transfer of Savoy from a small Power like Sardinia to a great Power like France, made a great change in circumstances. Our Government had often argued this point, and recommended that some equivalent should be found for the neutralised provinces. As to this proposal, France would not listen, and, therefore, the Government could not look on the late Treaty as a satisfactory one. It was not true that France had offered to cede the neutralised provinces in return for the acknowledgment of her title to Savoy. Last February she had offered to give up these provinces, but the people protested against the dismemberment, and she retracted her proposition.

HIGH SHERIFFS IN IRELAND.

Mr. BLAKE called the attention of the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the fact, that, since the appointment of high sheriffs for cities and boroughs in Ireland became vested in Government in 1842, the Roman Catholics of the city of Waterford have been excluded from that office; and to ask whether he is prepared to take the necessary steps for remedying a grievance which has hitherto been remonstrated against without success.

ARMY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Colonel DICKSON called the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the present state of the army in the United Kingdom. He complained of the great disproportion of the expenses for the maintenance of the army, and declared that at present it was neither sufficient for our safety or our dignity.

Mr. S. HERBERT defended the organisation and arrangements of the army, which must be adapted to the exigencies of the time.

ADJOURNMENT.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the bill before the House did not attempt to deal with the difficult subject of the management of savings' banks. Its scope was limited only to the custom of investment in those establishments. He hoped the House would consent to consider it in committee.

Mr. T. BARING and Mr. AYRTON opposed the measure.

Mr. COLLINS moved, as an amendment, that the committee should be deferred for six months.

The House divided. For the bill, 92; for the amendment, 65; majority, 27.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved the postponement of the first clause, which relates to the constitution of the new Board of Commissioners. After considerable discussion, the committee divided. For the postponement 48; against, 73; majority, 25. The chairman was then, however, ordered to report progress.

The House then resumed; other business was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Closing prices—Northumberland Plate—5 to 2 against Butterfly (offered—8 to 1 taken); 11 to 2 against Edmund Kean (taken); 10 to 1 against Ben Webster (offered); 12 to 1 against Bivouac (offered); 14 to 1 against Appolyon (offered); 16 to 1 against First Lord (offered and taken); 20 to 1 against Heretic (offered); 25 to 1 against Walkington (offered).

Goodwood—9 to 1 against Gridiron (taken); 16 to 1 against Simpleton (taken); 100 to 8 against Edmund Kean (offered); 200 to 11 against Foodarowna (taken); 20 to 1 against Royal Sovereign (taken); 20 to 1 against Conscript (taken); 20 to 1 against Clare (taken); 200 to 9 against Pitman (taken); 200 to 7 against Bumble Bee (taken).

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Friday, June 22.—3-25 p.m. Bourse has very dull. Rentes closed at 68 to 65, or about same as yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Friday Evening.—There was no revival of business in the Stock Exchange to-day, but a slight improvement has taken place in consequence of the weather having become warmer. Funds have advanced ⅛ per cent. Railway Share Market decidedly firm, and notwithstanding the continued inactivity of business, an improvement of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place in most of the principal Stocks.

Church Education Society.—A sermon in aid of this society was preached in Ardamine parish, on Sunday last by the Rev. William Pennefather. This, we believe, was the first public appeal made in this county for the society since the late crisis in its history, and the result was most auspicious, £10 having been contributed by the small country congregations (averaging about 150) who attend morning and evening service in this rural parish. The amount is about double the average annual collection, and indicates a very increased interest in the objects and operations of the society. People are beginning to see that the great principle of Protestantism (a free and unfettered Bible—and the Bible in its rightful place of a "constant standard of appeal) is the real kernel of the controversy between the Church Education and the National Board. Let the Christian public take up this righteous cause with vigour and determination, and it is scarcely possible to conceive that the British Government will long persist in refusing a due *measure* of support to schools whose patrons are willing to concede *everything* short of this essential principle of our Reformed Faith.—*Wexford Constitution.*

The Crops and the Market—Aughnacloy, Wednesday, 20th June.—Farmers are busily bestirring themselves in the sowing of turnip-seeds, with which a large breadth of land will probably be occupied this season. The consequence of a moist spring is visible in the number of hands engaged in weeding. The moulding of the potato is proceeding. Indeed the last few days of occasional warm weather have done wonders for all descriptions of growing crops. The price of various kinds of produce has met a considerable reduction; both meal and potatoes were quoted here this day at lower rates than those of last market.—"Tyrone Constitution."

MEDICAL DEGREES IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In one of your leading articles of Tuesday last, you stated that the Senate of Trinity College had made arrangements for granting medical and surgical degrees to such of its pupils as, in addition to their other courses, might be students in arts of one year's standing; and you praised the regulation as a great improvement on the tedious, expensive, and laborious course formerly imposed on candidates for medical degrees in T.C.D. But you did not say whether the Board had provided for the anomalous position in which its old graduates would be placed by the new arrangements.

Under the old principle—of what might be called a seven years' servitude—the first degree obtainable was that of an M.B., and very few ventured beyond this, as the degree of Doctor in Medicine involved a still further delay of three years, and a still further expenditure of money. But this first degree of Bachelor in Medicine never could give the holder any right to be called Doctor, unless by courtesy, nor any position equal to the Edinburgh degree, nor equal to the position intended for the new graduates of our own college.

It is very painful that a patent of precedence should be given, under the new arrangement, to what might be styled cheap doctors, and that they should be placed in a higher rank than the old M.B.'s.; and it is a step which, if possible, should be avoided.

The only course available in the matter is, for the board to reduce the expense of the Doctor's degree to two guineas, and confer on every M.B. who chose to avail himself of it this full degree in the old way.

Should you give this subject a place in your columns, and lend it the advocacy of your pen, you would greatly serve the profession, and oblige, yours,
An M.B., T.C.D.

HEENAN AND SAYERS.

Dame-street, 22nd June, 1860.

TO THE LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

My Lord,—As no public exhibition can take place (especially when a charge is made) without your lordship's concurrence, I trust you will not permit the city to be disgraced through that contemplated by Heenan and Sayers, famous only for their brutal courage. It has ever been the object of the authorities here to suppress such demoralising influences, and which, I am happy to observe, has had the desired effect on the people generally, and placed them far in advance of the inhabitants of "the Modern Babylon."—I remain, my lord, your very obedient servant,
Robert Nelson.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The Pulpit—Prayer and Praise.—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated in the hall at 3 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. Thomas T. N. Hull will preach. And on Wednesday next, the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, of Manchester, will preach at 8 o'clock p.m.

On Monday evening next, the Hibernian Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society will occupy the hall with prayer and praise, and their annual meeting; at which some of the most eminent ministers and missionaries in the Wesleyan Church will take a part.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.—GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, 22nd June.—The following gentlemen were this day empannelled on the Grand Jury:—Foreman, William Boylan, Esq.; William Owens, Esq.; Robert Henry Skelly, Esq.; John Carroll, Esq.; Patk. J. Gray, Esq.; Patrick M'Cabe, Esq.; John Murphy, Esq.; George Dean, Esq.; Robert Finnegan, Esq.; Michael Finnegan, Esq.; Robert Cathcart, Esq.; John Kelly, Esq.; Henry Hall, Esq.; Henry Hamilton, Esq.; Owen M'Entegart, Esq.; Patrick Lynch, Esq.; Samuel Munce, Esq.; Valerius Skipton Crofton, Esq.; John Hughes, Esq.; Samuel Wisdom, Esq.; and Lawrence Ternan, Esq.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A couple of days back, a very respectable man, named James Nolan, residing at a place called Milltown, in the county Carlow, put an end to his existence by giving himself a deep and fatal wound in the abdomen, with a razor. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, which was held before E. Gorman, Esq., the county coroner, it appeared that the unfortunate man's mind had been deranged for some time previous to the sad occurrence, and, although in comfortable circumstances, was constantly complaining to his family that he would be ruined by his landlord. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roscommon—At Roscommon, Monday, 9th July, four o'clock.

Leitrim—At Carrick-on-Shannon, Thursday, 12th July, ten o'clock.

Sligo—At Sligo, Monday, 16th July, ten o'clock.

Mayo—At Castlebar, Thursday, 19th July, four o'clock.

Galway—At Galway, Wednesday, 25th July, ten o'clock.

Town of Galway—At Galway, same day.

Judges—The Hon. Mr. Justice Christian and Serjeant Howley.

Registrars—Francis Thomas and Henry O'Shea, Esqrs.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Meath—At Trim, Tuesday, 10th July, ten o'clock.

County of Westmeath—At Mullingar, Thursday, 12th July, ten o'clock.

King's County—At Tullamore, Monday, 16th July, twelve o'clock.

Queen's County—At Maryborough, Wednesday, 18th July, ten o'clock.

County of Carlow—At Carlow, Friday, 20th July, ten o'clock.

County of Kildare—At Naas, Monday, 23rd July, ten o'clock.

Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Judge Keogh.

Dublin Foot Races.—These races, the advertisement of which appeared in our columns yesterday, will come off this evening. Judging from the programme and list of competitors, among whom we are glad to see some of "the members of T.C.D.," we are sure a visit will be well repaid. As they cannot be again postponed, we hope the evening may prove a fine one. By the kind permission of Col. Wardlaw, the excellent band of the 1st Royals will perform during the evening.

Election of Town Clerk.—At a meeting of the Corporation, held yesterday, Mr. Alexander Farquhar was unanimously elected Town Clerk. Mr. John Martin, who had resigned his seat in the Council as representative of Trinity Ward, was elected assistant to the Town Clerk.

The Temple Organ.—On Friday last Mr. E. J. Hopkins played a beautiful selection of music on the organ of the Temple Church, on the occasion of the recent addition of several new stops and its entire completion. An interesting history of the instrument has been prepared by a barrister of the Middle Temple, and printed for private circulation, called "A Few Notes on the Temple Organ." When the organ was first built the pipes were crowded together in a most inconvenient and irregular manner, rendering the process of tuning one of great danger to the instrument. The mechanism, moreover, being decayed and imperfect, the choir committee in the year 1856 recommended that the organ should be entirely reconstructed, and Mr. Robson was instructed to carry out the work, under the superintendence of the organist. At the same time arrangements were made for the addition of several new stops, including a pedal organ of proportions suitable to the rest of the instrument, and more particularly for the extension of the swell (which had been inserted in the organ in place of the original "echo") to its full and proper compass. Last year the societies decided that the organ should be completed in every respect, and the requisite grant was made for that purpose. For the execution of the greater portion of the work supplied in pursuance of this resolution Mr. Robson was again appointed; but among the new stops proposed to be inserted were included several of fine and sweet tone, which at present are either not generally or not at all made in England. These stops have mostly been obtained from Germany, and Mr. Edmund Schulze, of Paulinzelle, near Erfurt, has recently visited London with the express purpose of voicing, regulating, and finishing them in the organ. Among them are the Hohl-Flote, Lieblich Bordun, Violin Diapason, Lieblich Gedact, Flauto Traverso, Lieblich-Flote Nazard and Flautino. It is a curious coincidence that, in adding certain pipes to the mixtures, with the two-fold object of correcting some pre-existing misproportions, and of giving increased fulness and volume of tone to the full organ, to compensate for the present acoustically less advantageous position of the instrument, the plan devised by the organist has proved to be identical with that originally proposed by Father Smith, who, from some cause not now to be ascertained, but most probably from lack of room, was compelled to depart from his first intentions. It may be further observed that the Violin Diapason and Hohl-Flote were included in the list of "desirable new stops," in entire unconsciousness of their having been included in that portion of Smith's original design which was left unexecuted. The bellows of the organ are blown by two of Joy's patent hydraulic engines.

A Tiger in Surat.—On Sunday morning, May 20th, about nine o'clock, a middle-sized tiger made its appearance in the town of Surat, and frightened the whole of the district called Nanpoora from its propriety. Indeed, at first, nobody believed that a tiger could ever venture into so thickly-peopled a quarter of the city. How it came there is uncertain, but it seems probable that the animal swam across from the opposite side of the river, and ambushed itself in the Dutch Bunder. It was first seen in the compound of a Parsee's house in Nanpoora, whence it was driven by the shouts and noise of the inmates into the adjoining shed. By this time people gathered round it in numbers; it then made a bold rush on the crowd; but there was a bamboo wall intervening, which it could not leap over. However, it made way through a hole in the wall, and secured itself in a narrow lane opposite. Information having reached the European residents of the town, Mr. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, North Div., and Lieutenant Rees, Fort Adjutant, were soon on the spot, closely followed by Mr. Bellasis, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Rogers, and other gentlemen. Messrs. Rees and Stewart fired several shots at the brute and disabled it a little; but recovering itself, it made a desperate attack on the former gentleman, and threw him down. Mr. Rees turned on his back and the animal got hold of his leg. Mr. Stewart then drove a couple of bullets into its chest. It sprang away, and attacked a poor Parsee woman, who, in the struggle to get loose, was severely scratched on most parts of her body. Mr. Rogers finally drove a dagger through the animal's neck, while the other two gentlemen continued firing. The tiger only became helpless after receiving no fewer than twelve balls. One of these ran through the lower part of its mouth, and appears to have told upon it most effectually. Had it not been for the European gentlemen, the brute would have made desperate havoc in the town. Mr. Rees received one or two severe wounds, but none of these are dangerous. The poor Parsee woman was taken to her house in Mr. Bellasis' charge, and the European doctor sent for, who is doing his best for the patient. It was reported she would recover. Mr. Bellasis, the magistrate, had shown her every attention. The carcase of the tiger was carried off by Mr. Stewart.

Fairs.

MOATE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Moate, June 22, 4 o'clock p.m.—The fair to-day opened at rather a late hour at this season. The stock were not in the market until seven o'clock, and scarcely any sales were effected for an hour after. The buying then commenced, but proceeded rather slowly, owing to the few purchasers that appeared. I did not observe more than five or six heavy purchasers, and they went to work rather slowly, in consequence of having laid in their supply at the late fairs. Cattle went at from £1 to £1 10s under the late fair of Loughrea, but it is confidently said they were 10s a head over this fair last year. The stock, generally speaking were of an inferior description, but those in prime condition brought very high prices. The principal transactions were done before twelve o'clock, and nothing remained after that hour but lots of a very inferior description, many of which were driven home unsold, from a want of demand.

The morning was very fine, but heavy torrents of rain fell during the day, which militated considerably against the sale of small stock.

The principal sales were as follows:—Mr. John Ryder sold 21 heifers to Mr. Colgan, at £9 12s 6d; Mr. Colgan bought 56 do., at from £9 to £10; Mr. James Ivers, near Mullingar, bought 20 do., from Mr. Henry J. Potts, Coosan Castle, county Roscommon, at £9; Mr. Daly sold a small lot of cows at £20; Mr. Ainsworth, of Ballycumber, King's County, sold 10 bullocks at £11, to Mr. Cahill; Mr. Johnstone, of Ballinahone, disposed of 10 bullocks to Mr. Robins, of Moate, at £10 15s; Mr. Marcus Goodbody, of Clara, sold 12 heifers to Mr. Colgan, at £14 15s, and 10 cows at £14, to Mr. James Moran, of Mullingar; Mr. Walsh bought 20 heifers, at £13 7s 6d; Mr. Reilly, of Mullingar, purchased 10 do., from Mr. Kenny, at £7; Mr. William Murphy, of Dublin, bought 20 do. in prime condition, at from £20 to £24; Mr. Johnstone, 20 do. from Mr. Egan, at £12; Mr. Dillon, 20 do. from Mr. Strong, at £10 10s.; Mr. Sharpe, 40 do. to Mr. King, at £11.

Yearling calves sold at from £3 to £5; Mr. Thos. Donohue, 10 at £5. In the sheep department the supply was under what was generally exhibited, however those in prime condition were at the most remunerative prices, say at about 8d. per lb, and all the prime lots were sold before 12 o'clock. Mr. Robert Adamson, of Moate, bought 22 hoggets from Mr. Pat Coghlan, of Aughrine, at 57s; Mr. Nugent, of Roscommon, co. Westmeath, bought 60 do. from Mr. Kilroy, at 48s; Mr. J. Lennon, of Shinglish, co. Westmeath, sold 25 wedders at 50s. to Mr. Bourke, of Enfield; Mr. Hackett, of Horseleap, 20 do. to Mr. J. Keegan, of Mullingar, at 48s; Mr. Burke bought 20 ditto, at 57s, from Mr. John Kelly, of Charleville, county Westmeath; Rev. Peter Marsh sold 86 ewes at £3 7s 6d, to Mr. Daly, of the county Westmeath; Mr. Kelly, of Horseleap, sold 20 wedders at 50s; Mr. Kirwan, of Mullingar, bought 20 wedders from Mr. Kelly, of Moate, at 57s 6d; Mr. John Glanstone, of the King's County, sold 50 ditto at 47s 6d, to Mr. Pat Gleeson; Mr. John Kelly, of Kilcash, county Roscommon, sold 60 wedders to Mr. Colgan at 84s.

Lambs were eagerly looked after, and sold at from 20s to 22s. Mr. Richard H. Griffith, county Westmeath, sold 30 at 22s; Mr. Wm. Dixon sold 20 hoggets at 80s; Mr. Pat Kelly, of Mullingar, bought 20 lambs at 22s; Mr. Anthony Cunningham bought 200 wedders at 48s, from Mr. Gaynor.

Springers and milch cows ranged at from £10 to £14; they were rather of an inferior condition.

The horse fair was rather thinly supplied, and in consequence of the few buyers that appeared in the market the sales were slow.

The principal business was over about 12 o'clock.

The Quarter Sessions are going on here since yesterday. The business has been very light, and will terminate this evening.

DROGHEDA, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 22.—Our fair was very well attended by purchasers and dealers from all parts of Ireland, and many English and Scotch buyers were on the green. Up to about one o'clock the business was carried on briskly, after that time there were but few sales effected; indeed, nearly everything worth purchasing was bought up at that hour. The horse fair was well attended and fully stocked. The principal sales were made to English buyers; figures ran up to £100; the cow fair was thronged, sales quickly made, and an advance in good lots realised; beef was scarce, and sold well, 70s per cwt being obtained; three year old store bullocks rated from £10 to £13 10s each; two year old, at from £8 to £12; and yearling calves at from £4 to £7 each; heifers of similar ages rated, respectively, at from £9 to £12, from £7 10s to £10, and from 50s to 70s and 85s each; springers and milking cattle brought from ten to twenty guineas, according to quality; strippers sold at from £7 10s to £9 15s each; dry cattle at from £8 to £10 each. The pig fair was a very large one, and a goodly quantity was purchased for exportation. Porkers sold at from £3 to £4 and £6 each; bacon realised from 5d to 7d per lb.; stores brought from £2 to £2 15s each; slips from £1 to £2 each; and bonhams from 12s 6d to £1 each; sheep were in demand, and sold at from 8d to 9d for wedders, and from 7d to 8d for ewes; hoggets brought from £1 15s to £2 10s each; and lambs from £1 to £1 10s each. On the whole this was a very good fair.

THE ATTEMPTED PROSELYTISM IN NORFOLK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Father Clery, in his letter in the *Times* of to-day—to make use of his own words—"distinctly and truly asserts that every one of these charges is utterly unfounded"—viz., firstly, that he was guilty of having set a mark upon the young gentleman in question; secondly, that he was at the time when I had an interview with him in a place of concealment; thirdly that he was privy to such concealment; fourthly, that he had made the young gentleman his prey; and fifthly, that he was a party to certain machinations, as a security against which the young gentleman was removed to Rackheath.

In reply, I request you will oblige me by publishing two letters addressed by Father Clery to my son; and I leave it to the public to decide on the value of his indignant denial that "he did not directly or indirectly use any language or suggest to him any line of conduct with a view to his becoming a member of the Catholic Church."

With regard to the third and fourth charges, Father Clery knows very well that my son was secreted with a certain Miss Ranfield, of Sillwood-lodge. Indeed, by his own showing, he admits that he knew where he was concealed, for he states, "I declined to inform the schoolmaster where the boy was." Having now condemned Father Clery out of his own mouth, I think it beneath me to notice the vague aspersions that he has cast upon me, as it would be unnecessarily occupying space in your paper.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

27, Dover-street, June 21. William Vansittart.

P.S.—The original letters are in my possession, which I am prepared to produce.

"My dear William,—I expected to see you on Sunday, but I suppose the usual obstacles were put in your way to prevent you. If so, let me beg of you to put your confidence in God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and there is no fear but the day will come when you will be free from all restraint. Those present trials are allowed by the Almighty to try your fidelity; persevere, then, in prayer that God may soon enable you to enter and become a member of His holy Church. Don't mind suffering a little for God; in fact, the more you do suffer the stronger ought to be your resolution. St. Peter and St. Paul were put in prison, and finally put to death, for confessing the name of Jesus; also a St. Laurence was roasted on a gridiron for the same holy cause; and when, above all, our Divine Saviour suffered for it, will not we His followers suffer a little? Be patient, then, for a while, and God will make all things easy in His own wise time.—Hoping to see you soon.—I remain my dear William, your fond father in J. C.
"E. J. Clery."
"12, Norfolk-road.

"My very dear William,—I am extremely sorry that your noble efforts in so laudable a cause are for the present so constrained; let me exhort you to put your trust and confidence in God, and, as the Israelites of old have been delivered from the slavery of Egypt, so will you in time be freed from all control. Pray to God, however, that He will hasten the time by softening the hearts of those who, at present, offer a seeming opposition. I need not say that I shall be most happy to see you at any time. I hope to be at home for you to-morrow when you call, and I hope that time will afford us a long talk; you have not said the hour when you would be likely to call. In haste. I pray, then, that God in His goodness may bless you, and soon crown your praiseworthy efforts with success.—Believe me to be, my very dear William.—Your very sincere Father in J. C.
"12, Norfolk-road, Tuesday. "E. J. Clery."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I beg very distinctly to contradict a statement in Mr. Clery's letter to the *Times*, that I have ever threatened to cane young Vansittart, or that I have ever held a stick over him. My practise is very different to this, as I may confidently appeal to all my pupils.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
H. E. Janson.

106, Lansdowne place, Brighton, June 21.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, June 16	319	3	0	291	9	0
Belfast and County Down, June 16	662	15	0	573	4	0
Belfast and Northern Counties, June 16	1299	19	0	1273	5	0
Cork and Bandon, June 16	300	10	0	313	5	0
Dublin and Belfast Junction, June 17	1358	1	0	1348	13	0
Dublin and Drogheda, June 17	1660	17	0	1551	9	0
Dublin and Wicklow, June 16	1787	15	0	1580	15	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, June 17	1613	3	0	1478	19	0
Great Southern & Western, June 16*	6996	17	0	6531	6	0
Irish South Eastern, June 16	353	13	0	361	9	0
Limerick and Foynes, June 16	136	4	0	135	1	0
Limerick and Ennis, June 16	137	15	0	116	9	0
Midland Great Western, June 17	4473	5	0	4467	3	0
Ulster, June 17	1767	1	0	1585	13	0
Waterford and Limerick, June 16	1081	10	0	1214	8	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, June 16	304	6	0	323	9	0
Waterford and Tramore, June 16	130	6	0	127	0	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line, which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (236 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	3273	3398
Bristol and Exeter	7644	7387
Great Western	38879	37753
Great Northern	24928	23358
Lancashire and Yorkshire	37010	47690
London and North Western	81880	79778
London and Brighton	19694	21857
London and South Western	21334	24885
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	11658	18016
Midland	38380	37745
North Eastern	36719	36487
North British	4867	3433
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	4297	3336
South Eastern	21632	22664
West Hartlepool	4343	3347
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3861	2347
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6227	5685
Glasgow and South Western	8804	7216
Scottish North Eastern	3340	3496

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—June 16.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	54	11	Oats	26	11	Beans	46	3
Barley	35	3	Rye	37	0	Peas	40	4

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	52	8	Oats	26	6	Beans	44	9
Barley	36	1	Rye	37	6	Peas	40	3

Duty one shilling.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

	From. s.	d.	To. s.	d.	Average. s.	d.
136 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	30	0	33	6	31	3
1536 Oats do. 14 stone	14	3	17	0	15	0
281 Barley do. 16 stone	18	0	23	0	21	6
673 Oatmeal do. 8 stone	15	4	16	0	15	8

Important to Millowners—Exemption of Machinery from Poor Rates.—The Poor Law Commissioners, in a letter to the Armagh Board of Guardians, state that movable machinery is not liable to be rated as part of the hereditament.

Foreign Intelligence

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The following letter, containing a very interesting summary of the latest news from Sicily and Naples, is from a Messina correspondent:—

"Messina, June 11th, 1860.—The London and Renown passed here yesterday. They signalled with the Scylla. On Thursday afternoon the cavalry and infantry marched in from Catania, which place is now entirely free of Neapolitan troops. After the departure of these some excesses were committed by the mob on a few police who had remained behind, and on some spies, which is to be regretted; but order has since been restored, and they are all now quiet and happy enough there. Among the reports current here is one, said to be official, but which nobody believes, that an order has arrived from Naples that Catania be re-occupied by the Royal troops—easier said than done. General Clary, the commander of the troops at Catania, has paid into the hands of Walser and Co., of this place, 28,432 ducats, for which amount he took bills on Naples—a nice little sum for his share of the plunder of Catania. On marching from Catania he halted at Aci-Reale, and, besides obtaining forced supplies of provisions, he insisted upon a contribution of 6,000 ounces, or, in default, threatened to burn the town. He succeeded in extracting 2,000 ounces. Such are the Neapolitan generals!

"On Friday afternoon a Neapolitan war steamer came in from Palermo with the 8th Sharpshooters. It had been rumoured that the troops in Palermo had capitulated; this confirmed it. The troops were to be removed as soon as practicable, and to return whence they came. Thus the 8th Sharpshooters were sent here, whence they had started. During Saturday there were rumours of disturbances having commenced in Calabria, at Monteleone, Catanzaro, and Cosenza. Towards the evening the only Neapolitan steamer of war in port began to take in troops, and left during the night for Pizzo. This steamer returned yesterday, and this morning has again started with troops for the same destination. There is very little communication between this and the opposite coast, and thus more room is given for rumours. It is said (and it is not unlikely) that a landing has been effected in Calabria by a strong band of Italian patriots.

"On Sunday, at noon, an Austrian steam frigate arrived at Palermo. The news learnt was that there were still 10,000 soldiers at the Mole, waiting for steamers to embark; that, though armed, they were afraid of some of Garibaldi's bands disobeying orders and attacking them, and had obtained from that General a guard of protection of 150 men. Thirteen military bands had deserted, and the streets of Palermo were enlivened all the day with music. The Fort of Castellamare was still occupied by the Neapolitans, who would embark, as well as those at the Mole, on the arrival of steamers, and yesterday (Sunday) they would most likely have left. Daily and numerous desertions were taking place. Ten dollars were paid to every private with arms and accoutrements—four dollars without them. The Austrian Captain (a Venetian), expressed supreme contempt at the cowardly behaviour of the Royal troops, and observed that if Francis II. had no better hopes than the defence of such, he had better at once seek refuge with the Emperor at Vienna.

"Among the troops here (Messina), there are daily desertions, not only of privates, but of officers and sub-officers. On several occasions the sentinels on guard during the night have decamped. It is a disease that seems on the increase. This morning the Archimede, a small mercantile steamer, now in the employ of the Neapolitan Government, arrived from Naples, bringing again the celebrated Marshal Affan de Rivera, who takes command of all the troops here, the late commander, General Russo, being recalled to Naples. From such a brute as Don Affan we may expect nothing but brutality. The postage stamps with the Bomba head are not any longer efficient for letters for any place out of the district of Messina.

"Afternoon.—It has leaked out from the Archimede that the Court of Naples are preparing for a run. The royal treasures have been embarked upon two steamers that keep up their steam day and night. A telegraphic despatch has ordered Affan de Rivera to proceed to command there. Several boats have arrived from Reggio with Royalists; nothing has yet broken out in that town, but the aspect is menacing. Any news of the defection of the troops at Monteleone would cause a revolt. Letters by the Caradoc from Palermo state that the Neapolitan troops were being removed gradually; that two French transports had arrived (chartered by the Government) to assist in the operation; that Garibaldi was planting cannon against the Fort of Castellamare, so that in case the garrison do not evacuate by the time stipulated, their memories may be refreshed; that the municipal body had been summoned by Garibaldi to decide on the fate of Sicily, and it was expected the vote would be annexation. It is said that the Government have sent emissaries to Palermo to murder Garibaldi."

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

Palermo, June 13.—Public interest is still concentrated on the embarkation and departure of the Neapolitans, which go on far too slowly for the general expectation and impatience. It is six days since the convention was concluded and the town evacuated by the Neapolitans, and yet so much remains that, if greater haste be not made, three times six days may pass without our getting rid of them.

The stories which you hear of the oppression and arbitrary behaviour of the police are almost incredible; not a house, not a shop, which has not been the scene of its brutality, and not a family which has not been the object of its annoyance. The police ruled supreme, and everything else was subordinate to it. Maniscalco received his orders directly from the King, with whom he was in constant and secret communication. The Director of Police had large sums placed at his disposal without being obliged to render any account of the use he made of them. Thousands of secret police agents found their way into all the houses, and often served for the satisfaction of private vengeance. Their single denunciation was conclusive proof, against which all other testimony was valueless. And yet what was the use of this system of terror? It did not prevent people from conspiring and getting up demonstrations. Violent measures of repression were taken, wholesale arrests took place, without the police being able to discover the real heads. As soon as Garibaldi landed a regular system of communication was established with him, and when he approached numbers of people from the town went to see him, informing him of every movement which the troops made. While he thus possessed every means of knowing the movements of the Neapolitans, these latter, in spite of bribes and threats, could never ascertain anything about Garibaldi's movements, or establish a communication between the different corps. Thus, when the column of Von Michel, which had been sent to follow Garibaldi towards Corleone, arrived at Misilmeri, they offered as much as 500 ducats (£100) to any one who would take a letter to the Neapolitans in the palace, and no one would undertake it. Every one knew about Garibaldi's arrival at Misilmeri; many remained up expecting him; every one talked about the matter, and yet the Neapolitans knew nothing about it. General Letizia himself related that on Saturday evening he took a walk on the Marina with General Lanza, and each felicitated the other on the success of the campaign against Garibaldi, which they thought finished. "We went to bed," he said, "happy to have overcome all our troubles, and the next morning we were awoke by the news that Garibaldi was not before, but actually in Palermo." There is a regular race every year from Sicily with the first fruit; let those who want to make enormous profits reverse the direction of the race, and bring out muskets, swords, pistols, powder, guns, steamers, saddlery, ammunition pouches, red flannel, leather, and they will find a ready market. Arming, arming, and arming, is the only thought which has taken possession of every one, and every kind of weapon, however old, is repaired in the absence of a better. Whoever shall be first in the race will win thousands. As for any fear of cruisers, there are none; all the Neapolitan vessels can do is to keep their own. In a few days every ship will be off, and the coast clear.

Cheering has somewhat subsided, except when Garibaldi appears, and then the thing is worse than ever. People seem never to have enough of him. The consequence is that he has given up walking about the streets, except at dawn, when he is not likely to be too much molested. The throng to kiss his hands has been such that he has issued a general order to stop this, while every one who calls him "Excellence" is in danger of being arrested. It was chiefly with a view to escape all this worship that he left the Palazzo Pretorio, where the presence of the Ministers and of the Municipality was always a pretext for hundreds to penetrate to his room. The monasteries and convents, which relieved as much as they could, are most of them so reduced in their means that they have scarcely enough for themselves. For instance, that of the Gancia, which was plundered by the soldiery on the 4th of April, had itself to apply for assistance the other day. The whole brotherhood, fifty-nine in number, were kept in prison for weeks and starved. On coming out they found everything gone, sacred vessels as well as every other moveable property. Thus, with the natural disposition of idleness, encouraged by the late Government, with all the new afflictions and miseries entailed by the late bombardment and the excesses of the soldiers, deprived of all regular means of earning, and having little to expect from convents and monasteries, all this mass of beggars must be supported at the expense of the State. By degrees all this will cease, but it is an additional difficulty in the beginning. Music has taken the place of the cheers all over the town. Three or four bands attired in the indispensable red shirts go about the town, stopping at the Palazzo Reale, the Pretorio, and wherever else the spirit of harmony seizes them, above all before *cafés* and iceshops. The number of *cafés* and iceshops wide open and illuminated, the stir and noise, the ruins and offensive smells, all remind one forcibly of Saracens and Greeks. Norman, Spanish, and Bourbon dominion have left scarcely any traces. In features, character, and language the primitive elements are still the most prominent. The concentration of the Neapolitan troops at Messina has raised apprehensions in the eastern part of the island—above all, at Catania—lest they should attempt a *coup de main* in that direction. The fear seems to me groundless, for, with all their folly exhibited lately, one can scarcely suppose the Neapolitans fools enough to disperse their men again and attempt a partial expedition, which, even if successful, will not help them much, except in the way of plunder. They have been, on the contrary, concentrating all their forces for the last week or two, and must do this now so much the more as Palermo has fallen. It is, therefore, less with a view to parry such imaginary danger than in order to organise something in that part of the island, that Colonel Turr has received the mission to proceed there with some battalions of the Cacciatori. With this nucleus it will be easy enough to form a division in a short time. Several thousand stand of arms have found their way in that direction, besides those which are already in the hands of the people. There are numbers of Italians who come from Alexandria and further east, and who all land on the south coast. They and the Cacciatori will form the *cadres*, and the young men from 20 to 30 will fill them up.

The first step was to augment the regular force in such a way as to have a nucleus for this purpose. The battalions which Garibaldi brought with him were formed into the *cadres* of two brigades, the officers and non-commissioned officers appointed, and these *cadres* filled up with the recruits, from 20 to 30, which the province of Palermo has to give. It is not a week since the beginning was made, and the few hundred Cacciatori have swelled into two brigades. The brilliant manner in which the Cacciatori have conducted themselves during the campaign has given such a prestige to the red flannel shirt that by putting on this robe of honour every Sicilian thinks himself a better man.* In order to establish some discipline, the two brigades have been quartered in the two barracks situated on the Piazza Reale, and most of the posts held formerly by them have been given over to the National Guard and the *squadre*. Every morning at sunrise there is drilling, and you would be astonished to see these soldiers of a day. Indeed, so successful has been the experiment that the principle for the formation of a Sicilian army may be said to be established. North and Central Italy must furnish the levies for the formation of it. If Medici arrives with his 3,000 men, there will be little difficulty in having 20,000 or 25,000 men in a month. As soon as Medici arrives and brings with him the new *cadres*, the *squadre* will be all sent home. Those between 20 and 30 will be alone retained. The artillery has likewise not been neglected. There is a large foundry here which made some very serviceable guns in 1849. It has begun to work again, and as there are plenty of bells in Sicily, the metal will not be wanting. Verily, if this continues, Garibaldi has realised the boast of Pompey, for without even stamping his foot, legions arise, and legions, I am sure, which will fight. His secret is to do away, as much as possible, with useless and pedantic formalities, and to simplify everything. Knapsacks and baggage are proscribed; every man and officer carries an extra shirt and towel and whatever he wants in the pocket of his blouse, his provisions in a havresack, and his ammunition in his pouch. This light marching order almost dispenses with transport, except for spare ammunition and ambulances, both of which are preparing as quickly as possible. As on the battle-field Garibaldi inspires courage and confidence by his presence, so he animates every one to exert himself in getting ready the national army which shall complete the success already won.

June 14.—The Neapolitans know Garibaldi too well to suppose that he intends to rest long on his laurels, and they seem, according to all accounts, preparing to receive him on his advance. Their plan seems to be to take up a strong position at Messina, keeping it as an advanced point, and at the same time as a new base of operation in Sicily. They have concentrated in the castle and town about 7,000 or 8,000 men, and a great deal of ammunition. But the chief force is being concentrated in Calabria. All the troops which have lately left have gone to Salerno and to the coast of Calabria towards the Straits. Large reinforcements have been likewise sent in that direction from other places on the Continent. But, with all these preparations, the Neapolitan Government seems to trust more to the knife than to the bayonet; for further information has arrived confirming the departure of the batch of brigands to assassinate Garibaldi. The confirmation comes from such sources that it is impossible to doubt the truth of it. Yesterday there was regular *gamin* warfare against the statues of the Bourbon Kings placed along the Marina. Already, some days before, a wag had contrived to climb up and adorn every one with a moustache and long imperial, *a la* Victor Emmanuel. Yesterday afternoon a number of boys collected, throwing stones at the statues, and breaking down the columns about the pedestal. One, bolder than the others, climbed up with a provision of charcoal and blackened the faces, exciting no small hilarity among the idlers and promenaders. This process being completed, a rope was passed round the neck, and, by the united efforts of the youthful mob, one of the statues was soon off the pedestal and on the ground.

Naples, June 17.—From official reports which have been shown to me I send the following intelligence:—

The Vice-Consul of Sardinia at Gaeta reports—

"The Fulminante, Neapolitan war steamer, commanded by Colonel Lettieri, arrived at Gaeta on the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., towing a Sardinian vessel, Captain Molesca, and a vessel with the American flag, the Charles and Jane, of Baltimore, Captain Quais. The two vessels had on board nearly 400 persons. On being hailed by Marshal Roberto, who was on board the Fulminante, he said he had captured two vessels, Sardinian and American, 15 miles north of Cape Corso, and that he waited orders from his Government, retaining in the main time the men and vessels as prisoners of war. He asked the Vice-Consul to go on board and demand the papers of the Sardinian captain. This he refused to do, assuring Roberto that it was not proper to use underhand means of interrogation, and that the papers could not be withdrawn until the Health-office had done its duties; it was to be considered, too, whether the captain desired pratique, and whether a vessel admitted to pratique could be considered a prisoner, with all on board. The Vice-Consul here went alongside and asked if they had need of anything. Late reports say that the captain of the steamer declared to the Vice-Consul that he had been captured at night, eight miles north of Cape Corso; that he had left Genoa directed to Cagliari, towing the American vessel, with his own boat being a tug; and that he had, moreover, taken some of the passengers on board; that his papers were all *en regle*, and that he had refused to show them on account of his capture. He had not chosen to take an useless pratique in his position, reserving it to himself at the proper time to make his protest and demand an indemnity. Both he and the other Sardinian subjects demand the protection of Victor Emmanuel, and ample indemnity. The Vice-Consul immediately took a despatch to the telegraph-office for the Marchese Villamarini, at Naples, but he was told that the telegraph was occupied with Government business, though at the first possible moment the despatch should be sent. Until the 16th, however, no despatch arrived. A communication sent later by the post was delayed in the same way, and at last a special messenger was sent off, and arrived here before the other two.

"There were other subjects on board besides Sardinians under the cannon of the Piazza and the frigate, and an involuntary movement might have led to their being fired on. They were besides guarded by the soldiers on land and by the boats at sea. The Vice-Consul supplied them with provisions, though the Utile declared herself to be well provided, not having more than 120 men on board; the American vessel had 700 or 800 men on board."

The same authority states that on the evening of the 4th the Fulminante approached the waters of Genoa, and hailed the vessels in French. Supposing it to be of that Nationality, those on board replied that they were bound for Sicily, and shouted "Viva Italia!" The Fulminante then fired on them, and took them prisoners of war.

The Marchese Villamarina went to Signor Carafa yesterday, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs was at Portici. To-day he makes another effort to see him, and goes in the evening to Gaeta, after which he will make his protest. Mr. Chandler, the United States' Minister, has demanded a passport for his son, a friend, and a servant, and for permission to go on board the American vessel at Gaeta. My next letter will communicate results.

* During the street fight already every Garibaldite was looked upon as a superior being, and often a few would carry along with them a host. Thus at the Porta Macqueda the Neapolitans had several battalions, with two guns, in order to keep up the communication between the Royal Palace and the troops in the Borgo, the prison of the vicariat, and the Mole. Eleven Garibaldites and 60 *squadre* attacked these two battalions the very first day, and drove them away. The communication being thus cut off between those in the Palace and the Mole, the post between the two were evacuated, and the troops were seen next day at dawn running to the Mole, clinging to the stones, and crying for "*ajuto*" in their fear; and all this in consequence of those 11 Garibaldites and 60 *squadre*.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

A letter from Naples, in *L'Independence Belge*, dated 12th June, states that the soldiery who have landed there, from the sack and plunder of the villas round Palermo, are selling shawls and jewels, the spoil of Sicily's daughters, for any price offered, and the writer has this fact from Neapolitans not ashamed to own they had purchased the stolen property themselves. A speculation is afloat in Legitimist circles as to the chances of the young Bourbon ex-Duke of Parma for the Crown of that island, the only obstacle seen by these wiseacres is the consent of the ex-regent mother, "whose delicacy on that point is insurmountable." The boy's name is Robert, and Robert Guiscard won and wore the diadem of Palermo; but Guiscard has much more similitude to Garibaldi *experto crede Rober*.

Intelligence from Athens (31st May) refers to the fermentation among the Greeks at the news from Sicily, and their revived animosity against the Turks, on whom they thirst to wreak further vengeance for ages of oppression. (Lamoricière) would have damped their enthusiasm for Garibaldi, by showing that he personifies Islam.) The Hellenic journals are so violent that the Paschas of Larissa and Janina have both prohibited their circulation among the rajahs of their paschalics, and Otho's consuls have been snubbed.

A letter from Trieste (12th June), to the *Algemeine Zeitung*, says that the Lloyd's steamer Stamboul had gone that day with 320 recruits to disembark 205 of them at Ancona (in which batch there were 61 Irish), and 115 at the small port of Malfetta. The writer adds that many other Irish arrivals at Tristie had declined going farther, adding his own opinion that they had good reason for such refusal. It further appears that having to go through the formality of getting their passports signed by the British Consul, that functionary had warned them that they forfeited all right to protection from the sceptre of the Queen, and were in fact outlaws. We shall probably read in Irish print more travels through Baviria and Bohemia by such tourists on the return ticket; they cautiously avoid France either in going or coming back, preferring the Belgic roads; but in scarce can be said or sung of them, that

Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with Nature's teardrops, as they pass—
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the *unreturning* brave.

This morning's *Charivari* issues an address to the green islanders—"Brave Paddies! let us understand what you would be at; we read of a petition hawked about in your [illegible] expressing 'the deep interest created by events in Sicily,' and ending with a 'wish to be let [illegible]' either you applaud the struggle for nationality, and if so why send cash and *chair à canon* to thwart Italy, or else you like the principle of enforced foreign tyranny, and then you had better burn your petition, which as the case stands makes you the laughing-stock of Europe." Mental obliquity and a moral strabismus incapacitate from seeing beyond one's nose.

The Orleanist Marc Girardin, in to-day's *Debats*, has a fling at the Imperial Government in the ostensible shape of a stricture on the Roman Consul Titus Flaminius, who, as Plutarch relates, proclaimed in Greece the restoration of freedom, exhorting the natives "to use this boon of liberty in moderation;" the Emperor Nero renewed at a later period both the proclamation and the exhortation; whereupon Girardin pretends that a fragment of Polybius has been discovered in which a reply is made on the part of the Greeks—"'Tis mighty fine to talk of feeding moderately to men who are on short commons."

Kingstown Intelligence.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

To-day, Saturday, at half-past three o'clock (weather permitting), the following yachts belonging to this club will cruise in Dublin Bay, in company, under Captain Byrne, the commander of the fleet:—The Ida, A. J. Lyle, Esq.; the Virago, Captain Byrne; the Gipsey, J. Eyre, Esq.; the Flirt, W. Boyd, Esq.; the Fairy, W. A. Power, Esq.; the Ripple, D. Ferguson, Esq.

On Monday next, the patrons and friends of the Bird's Nest, Kingstown, purpose holding a bazaar, at Salthill Gardens, to assist in carrying out the objects of the charity. The gates will be opened at one o'clock. A military band will be in attendance. It is also intended, in order to accommodate persons who will be unable to attend in the early part of the day, to re-open the gardens in the evening at seven, and close at nine o'clock.

KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the above corporation was held at their committee-rooms in the Temperance Hall, Kingstown—

William Masterson, Esq., in the chair.

Amongst the other commissioners were the following:—John Haslar, Robert Meekins, Robert Slater, George Perrin, Robert Murray, James Gorman, and John Samuels, Esqrs.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

The following resolution was then unanimously agreed to:—That, in future, parties opening private drains, in order to run them into public sewers, shall be obliged to deposit the sum of £1, or more, with the Town Commissioners, as a guarantee that the ground or pathway through which the said drain passes shall be restored to its former condition.

The usual routine business having been completed, the board adjourned until Friday next.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, Frank Thorp Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench. There was no case of interest before the court, which adjourned at the usual hour.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS.

Beef, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; mutton, 8d. to 9½d. per lb.; veal, 10d. per lb.; lamb, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; chickens, 2s. 4d. to 3s. per pair; salmon, 1s. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; mackerel, 8s. 6d. per dozen; lobsters, 1s. to 1s. 8d. each; butter, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; eggs, 9d. to 1s. per dozen; bread, 6½d. to 8d per 4lb. loaf; potatoes (new), 3d. per lb.; old, 10d. to 1s. per stone; hay, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.; straw, 4s. per cwt; coals, 15s. 6d. to 18s. per ton.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

SICILY.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that Garibaldi will soon be at the head of 40,000 men. The damage occasioned by the bombardment of Palermo is estimated by the journals of that place at ten millions sterling.

The leading journals of Genoa announce that the Sicilian Government, at Palermo, has sent Count Amari to Turin, as Special Envoy to the Court of Victor Emmanuel.

It has been decreed that the damage caused to properties in Sicily, by the Bourbon troops, shall be estimated by juries, and paid as soon as possible. The expenses will be carried to the debit of the State.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Friday.—In yesterday's setting up of the Council of the Empire, the Emperor accorded to the Italian members of the Council permission to speak in Italian.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

Berne, June 22.—In view of an approaching conference on the annexation of Savoy, the Federal Council has confidentially proposed to the Great Powers a new combination, to be substituted for the stipulations of Article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna.

The proposition of the Federal Council commences by stating that after the annexation of Savoy to France, the neutralization of Faucigny and Chablais would be of no practical use whatever, for the maintenance of the neutrality of Switzerland. In order to attain this object, Switzerland claims such a position of territory as might be traversed in a two-hours' march, and which surrounding the Lake of Genoa, would form a bulwark between Switzerland and France. The Swiss diplomatic agents abroad, are charged to recommend a similar combination for adoption by the Great Powers, and more especially by England, who has already taken the initiative in a similar proposal, but which demanded a far more considerable territorial cession.

THE LATE CONFERENCE.

Baden, June 22.—It is now an undisputable fact that the Prince of Prussia particularly insisted on the presence of the reigning Duke of Saxeburg Gotha at the interview of the German Sovereigns with the Emperor of the French. The Prince Regent insisted upon the Duke's presence, because as a German Sovereign, who is so intimately connected with the Royal family of England, he could have been a witness to inform the Count of St. James of all that passed at that interview, and would be enabled to state that the interview in question far from being a subject of mistrust for the other great Powers was a fresh guarantee for the peace of the whole of Europe.

THE WEATHER.

A great improvement in the weather has taken place in London to-day. The temperature is higher, and the barometer is rising. A few days ago in consequence of the prolonged unseasonable weather in France the Bishop of Rendes ordered prayers to be offered up in his diocese for a more favourable temperature.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

A notice has been issued by the war office showing the distribution and position of the corps at the review to-morrow. The whole force will compose two divisions, each consisting of four brigades. In addition there will be a brigade of artillery. A large number of volunteer corps from the provinces will take part in the royal review. They comprise the 2nd Durham artillery, rifle corps from Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Warwick, Stratford, the 24th, 28th, and Lancashire corps from Manchester, and corps from Nottingham, Sheffield, Worcester, Derby, Burton on Trent, and a large number of other corps from other places. The total force on the ground will be 20,000 men.

The war office notice requires officers commanding corps to warn their men that spontaneous cheering is forbidden, and that their marching and demeanour be orderly and soldierlike. Care is to be taken that the dress and appointments of the volunteers on their respective corps are to be uniform. If great coats are carried by corps, they are to be folded regimentally, and not to be worn at any time during the review. The bands of volunteers corps will not play during the review.

INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION BY HER MAJESTY.

The *Times* states that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of inaugurating the First Great Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association on the 2nd of July next, on which occasion addresses will be presented to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, by the President of the Association. The competition will commence immediately afterwards, the opening being announced by her Majesty firing a rifle from a fixed mechanical rest.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The great ship was passed at 3-30 a.m., off Scilly Isles, bearing north, distant about fourteen miles. She was going a-head majestically, and very fast, and must have had a very fine time away.

THE NORWICH KIDNAPPING CASE.

The *Times* publishes two letters addressed by Father Cleary to Mr. Vansittart, for the purpose of enabling the public to decide on the value of the rev. gentleman's repudiation of proselytism in the Norwich case.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bank of France will open a public subscription from the 25th inst., to the 2nd of July, for the 12 millions of railway obligations about to be issued. The price varies from 291fr. 25c. to 293fr. 75c. for each obligation of 500fr. at 3 per cent. A number of large commercial as well as wholesale establishments have resolved to follow the example of the Stock Exchange, and make Saturday a holiday.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.—The prince's visit continues to be the all-absorbing topic, and now that the session is over the Government have commenced the necessary preparations for his reception. They intend, with such members of the Legislature as can make it convenient to attend, to receive him at Quebec, and escort him to the various places it is intended he should visit. At Quebec the Parliament House is being fitted up for his temporary residence. Here he is to take up his quarters at the residence of the commander of the forces; his suite will be provided with hotel accommodation. At Niagara Falls, the residence of the late Mr. Zimmerman has been obtained for his residence. No more charming spot could have been chosen; one combining perfect seclusion with the most varied views of that wonderful cataract, to see which alone is worth a trip across the Atlantic. The Clifton House, an excellent hotel, commanding a delightful prospect, will accommodate his suite. His progress through the country will be a perfect ovation, and the people in it hardly know what to do, or how to do enough for him.—*Canadian News.*

It appears that the public money advanced since 1852 to private persons, for the purpose of enabling them to make experiments, with the view of destroying human life, amounts to the enormous sum of £72,768 13s. 9d. The philanthropists who received the largest sums are—Mr. Lancaster, for rifled cannon, £11,000; Sir William Armstrong, for ditto, £7,219 1s. 1d.; Mr. Hale, war rockets, £7,810 19s. 10d.; Mr. Mallett, for mortars (this philanthropist is of Irish extraction), £11,307; and Mr. Whitworth, for rifle barrels, £17,000. Twenty-two other enterprising individuals, competitors in the same benevolent race, divided the sum of £18,000.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

The Town and Harbour Commissioners of Sligo v. the Midland Great Western Railway Co.

The further hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The particulars have been already published. His Lordship dismissed the petition, without costs.

Haughton v. Vincent.

This case came before the court upon report, exceptions, and merits. The petition was originally filed against Mr. Vincent, who is the administrator of the trustee under a deed of April, 1824; and an order of reference was made to the Master to take an account of the trust funds. It appeared that Anna Sophia Elliott was entitled to an annuity of £1,000. In 1824 she assigned to Mr. Patrick Clarke the annuity and the arrears, amounting to £3,749, upon trust, to pay her £500 a year during her lifetime; £440 a year to her nephew-in-law, Richard Bradstreet Elliott; the balance of the £1,000 was assigned to another annuitant. These annuities and £3,749, became vested in several persons, and for the payments made from time to time the petitioner now sought to make the respondent account. His case was that all that was due by him, as personal representative of Patrick Clarke, was £179, which he offered to hand over prior to the institution of the suit, but was refused by the petitioner. The Master reported that there was £422 12s. 4d. due by Mr. Vincent to the petitioner, to which finding the respondent excepted on the ground that the Master had excluded evidences of payment on foot of the trust, which would have shown that, with the exception of £479, the entire fund was paid away by the trustee, though a wrong hand, as between the parties entitled to this annuity, might have received some of the payments.

The Chancellor allowed the principal exceptions without costs, and declared the respondent entitled to the costs of the suit.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Chatterton, Q.C., and Darley.

Counsel for the respondent—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Hemphill.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

AN INTERESTING CASE.

De Moulin and Wife v. the Rev. Joseph Druit.

This was an action of ejectment on the title, brought to recover possession of three houses in Earl-street, Nos. 15, 16, and 17, against the defendant, the Rev. Joseph Druit, who is now in possession, and receives the rents as heir-at-law of the late Major Druit, of the 48th Regiment. The facts of the case, which appear in the subjoined report, were of a very interesting character.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon stated the case, from which it appeared the property in dispute is worth about £150 a year. His clients were the daughters of Major Druit, late an officer in the 48th Regiment. In the year 1817, his regiment was ordered out to New South Wales, and three companies of the regiment sailed on board a ship called the Matilda, from the Cove of Cork, in the year 1817. On board the vessel was a private soldier, of the name of Burns, from Enniskillen. He was very much attached to a young woman, named Margaret Lynch, and the affection was mutual. In order not to part from him she succeeded in getting on board the ship, where she concealed herself until the vessel was two days at sea. She then appeared amongst the passengers, and as there was no possibility of landing her she was suffered to remain on board. Captain Somerville was the commander of the vessel, and it was alleged that he celebrated a marriage between the soldier Burns and this woman; that it was solemnised on deck in the presence of the regiment, the captain reading the service according to the rites of the Church of England; and Colonel Vander Meulen, who was at that time a lieutenant in the regiment, acting as clerk and witness. They lived together as man and wife during the remainder of the voyage; but it would appear that, upon the vessel arriving at Sydney, Mrs. Burns, alias Margaret Lynch, suddenly left her husband, and went to live with Major Druit. She continued to do so down to the period of his demise in 1842. It was an admitted fact, however, in the case, and proved by evidence taken by commission, that a marriage was celebrated between this woman and Major Druit in the year 1825. She gave birth to two sons prior to the marriage, and two daughters, the present plaintiffs, subsequent to the marriage. The defendant, the Rev. Mr. Druit, was nephew of Major Druit, and he claimed the property as heir-at-law, disputing the title of the plaintiffs. The real question in the case was, whether the marriage on board the vessel to the soldier Burns was a good and valid marriage, which the plaintiffs denied. If it were a valid marriage, then the subsequent marriage in 1825 with the plaintiffs' father, Major Druit, was void in law, and they, consequently, were disentitled to recover the property in dispute, on the ground of illegitimacy. The houses in Earl-street were but a portion of the property of which Major Druit died possessed, and they were held under a renewable lease, bearing date 1760, and a renewal of which was granted in 1827 to Major Druit, by a settlement of 1806. The property was settled to the use of Edward Druit for life, father of Major Druit, with remainder to the latter for life, and remainder to his issue male, lawfully begotten. The two sons had died unmarried, and the daughters of Major Druit now claimed under the settlement, in default of the existence of male issue, and also as heirs-at-law. The defendant, the Reverend Joseph Druit, of Colpe Glebe, Drogheda, also claimed to be entitled as heirs-at-law, on the grounds that the present plaintiffs were not legitimate, contending that the marriage of the mother with the soldier Burns, on board ship, was a good and valid marriage. Upon behalf of the plaintiffs it was averred that the marriage solemnised on board the ship by the captain was not a good and valid marriage, inasmuch as it was celebrated in the absence of any clergyman. Those were substantially the facts of the case. Several depositions taken at Sydney were then ready to prove the marriage of 1825, and the subsequent birth of the plaintiffs, who became possessed of considerable property in Sydney on the death of Major Druit.

Mr. F. Josephson, Barrister-at-Law, was examined, and deposed that he had been residing in New South Wales from the year 1829 to 1856; he was intimately acquainted with Major Druit down to the time of his death in 1842, and knew the lady who lived with him as his wife; at first he understood she was not married to Major Druit, but was aware that a marriage was celebrated between them; Major Druit, before his death, left New South Wales, and his widow died about three months before he left; knew Joseph Druit, one of the sons who was born before the marriage; he is now dead, and was not married; have known the plaintiffs from their birth, and am quite certain they were born after the marriage; witness was about nine or ten years of age when he heard of the marriage in 1825, and at the time was spending his Christmas holidays at Mountdruit, where the family resided.

This closed the plaintiffs' evidence, the principal portion of which was documentary.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., opened the case for the defendant, which he said altogether depended upon a question of law, as to the legality or illegality of the first marriage. If the marriage in 1825 were a legal marriage, which he denied, his client would not for one moment dispute the plaintiffs' right. Major Druit, in his will, never mentioned the Earl-street property, but devised and bequeathed the large property of which he died possessed in Sydney. The plaintiffs' to prove their case, should necessarily attribute to their father conduct of the most diabolical character, in bringing the woman Margaret Lynch on board the ship. The vessel sailed on the 17th of March, 1817, from the Cove of Cork, and of the crew of that vessel two persons were in court who would depose to the marriage with Burns, which, he submitted, was a perfectly legal marriage. It unfortunately happened that Major Druit had seen Margaret Lynch, and attracted by his position she left her husband to live with him. It happened that Private Burns was on duty in the vicinity of a cottage outside the barracks at Sydney, and looking in he saw his wife and Major Druit. In a fit of anger he fired his musket through the window, and he was arrested and charged with the crime. It was suggested by some parties to bring a cross charge against Major Druit, and through that means the case was not pressed against Burns. His term of service had expired, and, returning home on the 28th May, 1818, he was discharged from the service at Chatham. Mindful of the conduct of his wife he took his revenge, and on returning to Ireland married another woman. Counsel having detailed the facts of the case, cited, as authorities in favour of the legality of such a marriage as had been solemnised on board the vessel, the opinions of Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, and other eminent authorities in England.

The following evidence was then given:—

Col. Vander Meulen, examined—I was a lieutenant in the 48th Regiment, and was on board the transport ship Matilda in the year 1817; when a few days at sea, Margaret Lynch made her appearance, and Colonel Erskine's attention was called to the subject; she was the sweetheart of a private on board, named Burns, and a marriage was celebrated between them; I attended the marriage in my capacity as a staff officer, and Capt. Somerville performed the ceremony, according to the rites of the Church of England; he read the service from a prayer-book; Major Druit had a prayer-book in his hand also, and gave the responses; I witnessed the marriage and signed my name in the book as witness; after the solemnization of the marriage the parties lived together as man and wife; there was no chaplain on board the ship; I remained at Sydney until 1824, but part of the time I was at Tasmania; Major Druit and Burns quarrelled about Mrs. Burns; Major Druit and she lived together as man and wife, in a cottage outside the barrack; some years subsequently, through curiosity, I looked into the book in which I had signed my name as a witness to Burns' marriage, but I found the leaf had been taken out.

To a Juror—I remember that a ring was used at the marriage.

To Serjeant Fitzgibbon—Major Druit sold out before the regiment left New South Wales in 1824.

Benjamin Hanstock, examined—I was a private in the 48th Regiment, and Col. Vander Meulen was a lieutenant in my regiment; in 1817 three companies of the 48th Regiment sailed for New South Wales from the Cove of Cork; I knew Private Terence Burns, and knew Peggy Lynch, who lived with him as his wife; when at Sydney she left her husband and went to the Major—(laughter)—I continued in the regiment for several years, and was discharged in 1828; I never saw Terence Burns after he came home.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Fitzgibbon—Burns' wife did not live with her husband at all after arriving at Sydney, but went direct to the Major. (Laughter.)

Thomas Burns, examined—I am a Fermanagh man, and had a brother of the name of Terence, a carpenter by trade; he enlisted during his apprenticeship at Enniskillen in the 48th Regiment; I did not see him for eight years after he had enlisted, when he came home; he died in the year 1847, but before his death he got married in Dublin, and his widow is now living.

Cross-examined—I am about fifty years of age, and remember that it was a Capt. Magee who enlisted my brother; I came to live in Dublin in 1821, where I have since resided; when my brother came home he bound me to a trade; my brother never told me he was married on board a ship.

Eliza Burns, widow of Terence Burns, examined—My maiden name was Langan, and I was married between 33 and 34 years ago, in St. Michael and John's Chapel, to Terence Burns, who died on the 25th July, 1847, and was interred in Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin.

To Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I met my husband in Westmoreland-street, in a house where I was doing business; I had a family of four sons, who are all living; he never told me he was married before, nor did I ever know it.

After some discussion, and by consent of both parties,

His Lordship directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, with liberty to have it changed into a verdict for the plaintiffs, if the court above should be of opinion that the marriage on board the ship was not a valid marriage.

The jury then found a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Anderson. Attorneys—Messrs. Jameson and Lyle.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Byrne. Attorney—Mr. Thorpe.

Cunningham v. Knox.

Mr. Sidney opened the pleadings. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, the proprietor of a public-house in Lower Abbey-street, known as the "Ship," by reason of the defendant, Captain Knox, proprietor of the Irish Times newspaper, having erected in his publishing office certain steam-engines for the printing of the newspaper, in consequence of which, it was alleged, the plaintiff's premises were injured. The defence was a traverse of the cause of action, by denying that the plaintiff sustained any damage as alleged, and as to the noise of the machinery, that it was occasioned by the working of the steam-engine for publishing the newspaper in a lawful and reasonable manner, and that in doing so the injuries complained of were not occasioned. The issues were two-fold—first, whether the plaintiff suffered the alleged damage; and, secondly, whether the special defence was true, in substance and in fact.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., on behalf of the proprietor of the Ship Tavern, proceeded to detail the case of his client in a humorous speech, averring that the noise of the machinery in question was such as to cause the plaintiff's premises to be constantly vibrating, so much so that the plates actually danced before the faces of his client's customers. While the mind was to be cultivated and improved by the perusal of cheap and useful newspapers, something should be done for the comforts of the body, and, therefore, the rights of the tavern-keeper, were to be protected quite as much as the rights of the proprietor of an influential and highly popular journal. The defendant (Captain Knox) he was instructed to admit, had acted very fairly in the matter, for when first applied to he had the steam engine removed, and placed at the rear of his premises. The boiler, which was heated by large fires, however, was not removed, and the alleged injury to the Ship Tavern still existed. He disclaimed that his client was actuated by any desire to extort money by the action, but he had received notice from an insurance office that they would not insure the house while the boiler of which he complained remained in its present position. The plaintiff also complained that a wooden pot, which had been placed by a builder on top of a chimney on the defendant's house, fell down on the plaintiff's roof, and being on fire, melted the lead, which caused the water to leak into one of the upper rooms of the house, and destroyed some papering on the walls. He stated that Mr. Cunningham desired to act in the most neighbourly spirit, and if Captain Knox would remove and repair the injuries complained of, he had no desire whatever to proceed with the case.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that, as to the alleged injury to the paper on the walls, if Captain Knox had been asked to have it repaired he would at once have done so.

After some short discussion, it was agreed between counsel on both sides to enter a nominal verdict of £5 for the plaintiff, the costs to be paid between party and party, the defendant undertaking to remove the alleged annoyance to the plaintiff's premises within a period of two months. It was also arranged that the matter should be referred to Mr. Murray, architect, of Lower Gardiner-street, as an arbitrator between the parties, who should decide as to what was necessary to be done to remove the alleged injury, and that he should have liberty, if necessary, to extend the time for such removal to three months.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. James Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. William Sidney. Attorney—Mr. Kane.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. D. C. Heron. Attorney—Mr. Robert Casey.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Robert King v. Promoter Life Assurance Company.

This was an action to recover the amount of two policies of insurance for £1,000 and £500, effected with the defendants on the life of John Stevenson, of Dungannon, deceased. The company resist the payment of the sums demanded, on the ground that the insured was intemperate, and consumptive when the policy was given. On the other hand, the plaintiff denied that there had been any misrepresentation, and that at the time when the policy was entered into (1852), Mr. Stevenson was in good health, and of temperate habits. The case was opened at an advanced hour on the previous evening, and was resumed yesterday.

Henry Speare, the Dungannon agent, was examined—It appeared that the plaintiff had been charged by the defendants with having acted collusively with him (Speare), and having made him falsely represent certain facts, and suppress others, of a material nature, with a view to the defendants consenting to insure the life. The witness (Speare) was examined in relation to these charges, as to whether they were true. He denied that they were; there was not any truth in the statement; the only advantage he expected to derive from the insurance was the commission which is usually received by him in his capacity as agent; there existed a mistake in regard to the sister of the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Until the last year of the life of Stevenson, witness had never seen him intoxicated; the defendants insured the lives of persons who had been rejected by other companies; in the present instance, the life was insured for an extra premium, as there was consumption in his family; although Stevenson was an insurable life, he had made a different representation to the company's agent, in order to induce them to enter into a new policy with him; their principle was to charge an extra percentage upon bad lives; the Provident Insurance Company had insured his life; they charged an extra per-centage of £1, while the Promoters' Life Insurance Company charged twice that amount; deceased was indebted to the plaintiff in a sum of money, and the object of the insurance was that he might be paid that debt.

The case is at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Hon. the Solicitor-General, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Joy, Q.C.; and Mr. A. Vance.

Counsel for the defendants—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Messrs. Francis Macdonough, Q.C.; Richard Armstrong, Q.C.; Samuel Ferguson, Q.C.; and D. C. Heron.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Grant v. the Hon. Major Yelverton.

This case was fixed for yesterday, and the court was crowded to excess.

The Registrar having called on the case,

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon said—My lord, I went home yesterday evening about seven o'clock from court. My friend Mr. Parker, the attorney for the plaintiff, was waiting for me at my door to inform me that he had just learned the defendant had filed a consent for judgment—an unequivocal, unconditional consent for judgment. My lord, the action would have involved the necessity, on the part of the plaintiff, of giving clear proof that the goods were delivered to her as the defendant's wife—a lady who is here for the purpose of proving clearly, and distinctly, and positively, a marriage with the defendant in the year 1857. My lord, the defendant, it appears, despaired of encountering that case, and has filed a consent for judgment to pay for the goods delivered to that lady as his wife, and upon his liability, which liability would not have existed at all in any shape if she was not his wife. He has now filed a consent for judgment, which prevents us, of course, from going into that case.

A discussion then arose as to the power of his lordship to certify for a special jury, which was obtained by the plaintiff.

His Lordship said that was a matter for the taxing master. If, when he came to tax the costs of the action, he refused to allow for a special jury, a motion could be made to the court to review his taxation, and the question would then be decided.

Ferguson v. Nesbitt.

The attorney for the defendant in this case has written to us, complaining that the report of the above case which appeared in due course in our journal of Friday was not as ample as the statement which her counsel, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., made on the occasion. Our reporter has revised his notes, and gives the following as what occurred:—

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., addressing Chief Justice Monahan, said he was happy to inform his lordship that it would not be necessary to enter into any investigation of the facts of this case. The action was brought by Dr. Ferguson under the supposition that an imputation reflecting upon his professional character had been made by his (Mr. R. Armstrong's) client, who was a lady of the highest respectability. Upon the record Miss Nesbitt denied that she ever had made an imputation upon him or upon his professional character, and he (Mr. Armstrong) was there at the bar to say so on her behalf; and if any language was used which was susceptible of such an impression as that it cast an imputation upon Dr. Ferguson's character during his attendance on her, she not only did not mean it, but did not believe it capable of such an interpretation. He (Mr. Armstrong) had conferred out of court with Mr. Whiteside, and was authorised on behalf of his (Mr. Whiteside's) client to say that, under the circumstances, he was satisfied, and therefore the case would not be opened, as the plaintiff was satisfied that no imputation was intended to be made on his character.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., stated that he felt obliged for the manner in which Mr. Armstrong's client had acted, and which was entirely agreeable to the feelings of Dr. Ferguson, who was under the impression that something was said which it now appeared was not. He (Mr. Whiteside) had, therefore, only to say that he was perfectly satisfied to give his lordship a holiday, and trusted his lordship would forgive him (Mr. Whiteside) for not opening the facts of the case. This lady had long known and respected Dr. Ferguson, and had expressed her good opinion of him on many occasions, and particularly during his long attendance on her late brother. She had always entertained those feelings for him, and expressed those opinions of him. He (Mr. Whiteside) hoped she would continue to do so still, and that they would be friends again.

Chief Justice Monahan stated that he could only say, as the lady was satisfied and as the plaintiff was satisfied, he was satisfied also, and so were the jury.

Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C.; Macdonough, Q.C.; and Exham, were for the plaintiff. Attorney—Mr. W. A. Dane.

Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C.; Sullivan, Q.C.; and D ames, for the defendant. Attorney—Mr. R. Maxwell.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Judge Dobbs.)

EDGEWORTH ESTATE.

This case came before the court yesterday, on final schedule. The schedule is composed of a large number of judgments, registered as mortgages under the new act, and these judgments, if good, will nearly exhaust the property. The case is one of considerable commercial interest and importance, inasmuch as it directly calls in question the validity of judgments registered under the above act ("New Mortgage Act"), and the act amending it. On the last day Judge Dobbs declared several of the mortgages to be no charge on the land, in consequence of defects in the affidavits registering them; and similar points were to have been raised yesterday, but, owing to the absence of counsel, his lordship, by consent, adjourned the case.

The parties are represented by Messrs. Sherlock, Q.C.; Woodroofe, Vereker, Boud Coxe, and Graydon.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Vail.

The bankrupt was a trader in Belfast, and the meeting was for the examination of Mr. Jones, the brother-in-law of the bankrupt.

Mr. Theobald Purcell, and Mr. Cronhelm, solicitor, appeared for the assignees, and examined the witness at some length to ascertain if any of the bankrupt's property had come into his possession.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. T. M'Kenny, appeared for the witness.

After the examination, the Court allowed the witness his travelling expenses, and the meeting was adjourned.

In re Foy.

The bankrupt was a trader in Londonderry, and the meeting was for audit and dividend.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, to enable his lordship to look over some costs incurred in an action in which the bankrupt was interested against the Northern Bank. The action was ordered and sanctioned by the late Judge Macan.

Mr. M'Causland and Mr. Levy appeared for the assignees.

In re M'Cormack.

This case was further adjourned, with a view to have a settlement with some of the creditors, by the insolvent's wife, who had a separate property.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Lockhart.

The bankrupt was a provision merchant, carrying on business in Abbey-street. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignees.

Several debts were proved, and Mr. Magan, merchant, of the Commercial Buildings, was appointed trade assignee.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Perry.

In re P. M'Keever.

The bankrupt was a draper in Amiens-street, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees; and Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, for the bankrupt.

Mr. D. C. Heron said they had no objection to the bankrupt passing, as soon as his trustee had, pursuant to undertaking, transferred a sum of £150 to the assignees.

Mr. Levy said that would be done.

The examination was afterwards passed, and an immediate certificate granted.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Bergin.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Honourable Barons Hughes and Fitzgerald sat yesterday at half past ten o'clock. The following cases were disposed of:—

Larceny.—Ann Grady was indicted for having, on the 19th May, stolen one pair of boots, the property of Eliza Cummings; also a cloak, on the 30th March, the property of Michael Dempsey.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Ann Dempsey, a young girl, deposed that she lived with her father and mother, in Eccles-street; the prisoner went to her mother's house in March last, and while there said she wanted to go to Grafton-street for her box; witness accompanied her; on their way the prisoner brought her into a hall, and took off the cloak she wore, and which belonged to her mother.

Margaret Dempsey, the mother of the previous witness, was next examined, and identified the cloak as her property; the prisoner told her that she had pledged it for 1s. 6d., and it was subsequently got in a pawn-office.

The prisoner was found guilty. She was then tried for stealing the pair of boots from Eliza Cummings, who deposed that the prisoner lodged with her a few days, and that she got up early one morning and took the boots away. Police-constable 10 E deposed that he found the boots produced, and which were identified, upon the prisoner's feet the day she was charged with the larceny. The prisoner was also convicted on this charge.

Burglary.—Peter Martin and Francis Brennan, both soldiers of the 14th Regiment, were charged with feloniously entering the dwellinghouse of Mr. Robert Smith, and stealing therefrom several articles of apparel. The prisoners being asked in the usual way to plead, Martin replied in the most audacious manner, that of course they had entered the premises with the intention to rob. The other prisoner made the same admission.

Baron Fitzgerald asked both were they aware of the consequence of pleading guilty?

Martin—Yes, of course we are. Sure the most you can do is to give us two years.

His Lordship—You are under a great mistake; we have it in our power to send you into penal servitude for life, but we will give you the option to plead not guilty if you choose.

The prisoners again pleaded guilty, and were ordered to stand aside.

Larceny.—James Fitzpatrick was indicted for having, on the 13th June, stolen a coat from the office of Mr. Denis Delany. The prisoner was found guilty. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had a good character, and that he was drunk on the day on which he committed the offence.

Attempting to Commit Murder.—Michael Tighe, a respectable-looking man, and about sixty years of age, was indicted for having, on the 11th May, discharged a pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at William Burbank, a pensioner in Kilmainham Hospital, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. There were several other counts in the indictment, one of which charged the prisoner with attempting to kill the said William Burbank.

The Prisoner, on being asked to plead, said in the most firm and determined manner, "I am guilty."

Baron Fitzgerald—Guilty of what?

Prisoner—Of shooting him. I would have shot him as dead as a nit, or any other man who would attempt to take away my life or character, even if he was the Angel Gabriel.

Baron Fitzgerald—Do you know the consequence of your pleading guilty?

Prisoner—Yes, I do. I expected the rope for it; I expected nothing else. I had a good character, which I spent some fifty years in making, and I brought a good character into court, which I got from the Commissary-General at Montreal, in Upper Canada.

Baron Fitzgerald—Now, prisoner, do you adhere to your plea of guilty?

Prisoner—I do, and to do anything else would be to commit a worse act.

Baron Fitzgerald—There are several counts in the indictment. Now, do you plead guilty to some or all? Did you fire the pistol with the intention to wound him?

Prisoner—I fired with the intention to shoot and kill him. He was then removed.

Shooting with Intention to do Bodily Harm.—Charles Hendrick, a respectable-looking old man, was indicted for having, on the 6th May, discharged a loaded gun at James Tormey, with the intention of doing him grievous bodily injury.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Sidney.

Messrs. Charles Barry, Q.C., and J. E. Walsh, Q.C., appeared for the Crown.

James Tormey, being examined by Mr. Walsh, stated that he lived in Bow-street, and went to the prisoner's house in Queen-street, on Sunday, the 6th May, about two o'clock; was brought there by William Hendrick, son of the prisoner, and was in company of Edward Bannon and Richard Dillon; they went into the house through the trap door outside where the porter is lowered; they all went up stairs then to the kitchen, which was on a level with the hall; witness was opposite the door leading to the hall, and could be seen by any one standing at it; saw the prisoner at the foot of the stairs put a gun to his shoulder; he then fired at witness, who was within four or five yards of him; he was shot in the thigh; witness endeavoured to lay hold of the prisoner, but some one in the kitchen closed the door, and he could not do so; witness, after being shot, walked up to the Richmond Hospital, where he remained for a fortnight.

To Mr. Sidney—I had no difference with Mr. Hendrick; the five persons went through the trap door; knew that that was not the usual way of getting into the house; did not go in that way for fun; could not tell where William Hendrick was at the time he was shot.

To Mr. Walsh—William Hendrick is the owner of the house.

To Mr. Sidney—Knows the house two or three years; does not know that the prisoner is the licensed person; does not know what name was over the door, because he cannot read; witness was not promised anything for going there that day; went there for the purpose of making peace between the father and son; was in prison often enough for being drunk.

William Hendrick was next examined, and deposed that he is son of the prisoner; has been living in Queen-street for nine years; the prisoner lived with him until within a few days before the 6th of May; witness was carrying on the business there for nine years; the house belonged to his father until April, 1860, when he assigned it to witness for £50; the prisoner lived there for about a fortnight after the execution of the deed; witness got married shortly after, and used to sleep in the country, leaving his shopboys and servant in Queen-street house; on Sunday, May 6th, he went to the house, and could not get in; found Tormey and the other men outside there; told his porter to knock, but they could not get in; they went down through the trap door; when the prisoner fired, he could not see witness, but witness could see him; he fired in through the door of the kitchen; witness had gone up the stairs leading from the hall, but went back when he heard his father coming down.

To Mr. Sidney—His father did not see him; the place where the witness stood was dark, being shaded by the banisters; the prisoner left the house for one night before the occurrence; he removed nothing from the house; witness told him he was always welcome to come there; was on good terms with his father; had been carrying on business there with his brother for nine years; witness did not own the house, neither did his brother; it was owned by his father; did not own the furniture; did not even hear the furniture belonged to his father; did not know whether or not it belonged to his father; it belonged to the house; it was as much his mother's as his father's.

To the Court—My mother is alive.

To Mr. Sidney—Under the agreement [produced] the furniture belonged to my father; it was a lie to say that he (witness) ever struck his father; he got no blow on the occasion in question.

John M'Donnell, examined, deposed that he was in the employment of Edward Hendrick, of Great Britain-street; was at the house of William Hendrick, Queen-street on May the 6th; went down the trap door with Tormey, the gun was discharged immediately after witness entered the kitchen; saw the prisoner stepping from the last step with the gun in his hand; witness looked out for his own safety when he saw Tormey wounded; saw the prisoner arrested about half an hour afterwards.

To Mr. Sidney—Witness had no connexion with the Britain-street house; heard there was a difference about the agreement; saw no blow given on the occasion; witness was nearer to the prisoner than Tormey, but got out of the way; could not get in through the hall door.

Cornelius M'Donnell was next examined—Is shopboy in the Queen-street house; the prisoner slept there on the night of the 5th May; saw him in the kitchen on the morning of May 6; went out to mass that morning, and afterwards went into the house to let the other boy go out; after a while the prisoner sent him out for something, and when he returned he could not get in; went round to the parlour window which was opened by the prisoner, who told him to go to Britain-street, and tell his master and Edward Hendrick to come and settle with him (the prisoner); witness did so.

To Mr. Sidney—Did not hear a word about the prisoner saying he was deceived about the agreement; knew nothing about Tormey; "Hendrick" is the only name over the door; does not know whether or not the licensed person's name is there.

Charles Close, medical student in the Richmond Hospital, deposed as to the nature of the injuries received by Tormey, which, he said, were very severe, and calculated to endanger his life.

Archer Honan deposed that, about a week after the occurrence, he saw a hole in the press in the kitchen, which appeared to have been made by a bullet, and several other little holes there, as if caused by shot.

To Mr. Sidney—Witness saw no name but "Hendrick" over the door; the prisoner slept in the house.

Inspector Cunningham stated also that he found shot in the door of the press; the prisoner had the appearance of being lately in a scuffle when brought to the station-house; William Hendrick made use of some harsh expression to the prisoner there, which made witness remind him that he was his father; the prisoner was the licensed party formerly, and witness never heard of any change in that respect.

Police-constable Coffey deposed to having arrested the prisoner.

The case for the Crown closed here.

Mr. Sidney then addressed the jury, and stated it was a melancholy thing that a respectable and aged man who had been many years in business, should stand at the bar charged with so serious an offence, and that all this trouble and misfortune was brought about by his own son. They were called upon to believe that the prisoner had deprived himself of every article of property he possessed and handed it over to his son William for £50. The agreement, which was in court, was not signed by any attorney, but only by a clerk in a public office. The prisoner regretted having made that agreement, and on the occasion in question he had the gun in his hand, merely for the purpose of defending his property. There was no proof that he knew the gun was loaded, and his (Mr. Sidney's) case was, that it was taken for the purpose of frightening the parties away; and that the son, William Hendrick, struck his father to prevent his using it, and that in the scuffle which ensued it went off. That was proved by the fact that the holes in the door of the press, and which were produced, were about eighteen inches from the ground, which did not look as if the gun had been presented at the wounded man, who was standing immediately in front of it. At the close of the learned gentleman's address, the jury stated they had made up their minds that there was no intention to do injury on the part of the prisoner.

Some consultation having then place between the counsel for the Crown and the court,

Mr. William Redmond, son-in-law of the prisoner, was called by Mr. Sidney, and deposed that about an hour and a half after the occurrence, he saw the prisoner, who had then a black eye, as if he had been struck.

Mr. Michael Farrell also deposed as to the good character of the prisoner; he said he knew him for twelve years.

Baron Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, said he would not detain them very long, nor was it his intention to interfere with their verdict; but he was anxious it should not go through the large audience present that a conclusion should be come to in a case where a man was so seriously injured as Tormey had been, without the fullest investigation. He entered fully into their feelings with regard to the demeanour of the young man, William Hendrick, on the table; but they should remember that his conduct was not the subject matter of the present investigation. His lordship then recapitulated the leading facts of the case.

The jury then retired, and after deliberating about half an hour, Acquitted the prisoner.

The Court then adjourned to this morning. The first case on the list is that connected with the late riotous proceedings in Taylor's Court.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the municipal council was held this day, for the purpose of electing a Town Clerk and an assistant to the Town Clerk, and to transact other business. At a quarter to two o'clock the chair was taken by

Alderman Campbell as locum tenens.

The following members were present:—Aldermen—Martin, Moylan, J.P.; Atkinson, Hudson, and Mackay, J.P. Councillors—Keating, Pilkington, Plunkett, Draper, Bonsall, Codd, J.P.; Martin (Trinity Ward), Baker, Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward); O'Neill, Scally, Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Redmond, Meehan, Casson, J.P.; Ryan, Tracey, Whelan, Tagart, Lalor, Gray, Chambers, M'Swiney, Keich, Dunne, J.P.; Cordner, O'Brien, Robert, Sweetman, H. Kelly, and Burke.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

Mr. Tagart asked whether anything had been done by the recently appointed inspector of gas meters. That officer had been appointed at a salary of £150 a year, and the public were anxious to know if he had taken any steps for the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Bonsall said that the committee were taking steps to provide an office for the inspector, and that until they had succeeded in obtaining one he could not enter upon the actual discharge of his duties.

A letter was read from Mr. John Martin, of the City-quay, resigning his office of town councillor for Trinity Ward; and, on the motion of Alderman Hudson, seconded by Dr. Ryan, his resignation was accepted, and the fine remitted.

ELECTION OF TOWN CLERK AND HIS ASSISTANT.

The election of a Town Clerk and an assistant was then proceeded with.

The Lord Mayor appointed Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) and Mr. Richard Kelly as tellers. The election, in accordance with the bye-law, took place by ballot. The following was the result of the voting:—For Mr. Alexander Farquhar, as Town Clerk, 27 votes; for Mr. John Martin, City-quay, as assistant to the Town Clerk, 24 votes; and for Mr. Martin Crean, 3 votes.

The Lord Mayor said he had great pleasure in declaring that Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Martin were duly elected to the offices of Town Clerk and Assistant to the Town Clerk respectively. (Loud applause.)

The Town Clerk said—My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I deeply thank you for the kindness I have experienced from the members of this council, of all sections, during my connection with it. I am now under an additional obligation to them for having elected me unanimously to the very important office of Town Clerk. My study will be in future, as it has always been, to do my duty to the best of my ability. Again, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I deeply thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Martin (the assistant to the Town Clerk)—I hope I may be permitted, for the last time, to raise my voice in this council chamber. I did not anticipate that I would have an opportunity of addressing you; but, on the spur of the moment, allow me to say I am exceedingly obliged to the town council for the honour they have conferred on me. I shall be exceedingly happy to work with the gentleman you have very properly elected as Town Clerk. I have an old and a warm friendship for him, and I have no doubt the affairs of the council will be performed between us to the satisfaction of every member of the council, and the public at large.

Mr. Dunne said he had been requested by Mr. Crean to state that he was not a candidate for the office of assistant to the Town Clerk.

Mr. Keich was surprised to hear the name of Mr. Crean mentioned in connection with the office, as it was understood from what had taken place at the last meeting that there would be no opposition to the election of Mr. Martin. It was, therefore, not kind or judicious on the part of Mr. Crean's friends to place him in a false position by voting for him on the present occasion.

A report was brought up from the Special Water Works Committee, upon the reference of the Council on the letter of Sir Edward Grogan and Mr. Vance, suggesting that the issuing of a Royal Commission should be sought, in order to determine the best mode of supplying the city with water. The report recommended a compliance with the suggestion, and also that a deputation should proceed to London, to communicate the resolution of the Council to Sir Edward Grogan and Mr. Vance, and to take such measures as would secure the issue of the commission at such a date as would enable a bill, founded upon its report, to be introduced and passed next session.

Dr. Gray said that the committee, after mature consideration, felt that the course recommended by the city members was one calculated to lead to unanimity both in the house and out of doors, and that it would result in giving a larger amount of information to the citizens than that attainable by any other means. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move that a deputation at once proceed to London, to communicate to the city members and the Irish Government the determination of the committee.

Alderman Atkinson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) felt gratified at the result which had been arrived at, but trusted that the selection of the Commissioners would be left entirely in the hands of Mr. Cardwell, in whom he had every confidence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whelan said that this water works committee had been for the last five years deliberating on the question of the future supply of water to the city. They had put forward several projects. One they brought before Parliament, but all which, it would appear, they had abandoned by their calling for suggestions. Now there were few competent to give practical suggestions on this important question except engineers, and was it to be supposed that engineers would give their valuable time, besides great cost in submitting creditable projects, without the hope of remuneration? Three hundred pounds, in the first instance, was voted in order that Irish engineers would have the same opportunity as those of other countries in submitting projects for this great object; but the water works committee shut them out, and increased the £300 to guineas, and gave the whole sum to a London engineer, and as he (Mr. Whelan) was informed, £200 to the borough engineer, whose salary is £40, beside a large sum for car hire. Now they called for suggestions, which was a plea of confession of their incapacity. The suggestion he would offer was a Royal Commission—not such a commission as those appointed in former times, but a commission of two eminent engineers now connected with the local interests of the city, or with the present engineers, who should be assisted with competent persons to make out estimates of the probable cost of such projects as they would submit to the executive when such a commission is appointed. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

TRAMWAYS.

A report was brought up from Mr. Smyth, law agent, embodying a correspondence between himself and Sir Edward Grogan, on the subject of the extension of the provisions of the "Tramways (Ireland) Bill," to the metropolis. Sir Edward Grogan, in the course of the correspondence, stated that the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the bill had been referred, had refused to exempt the city of Dublin from its operation.

Mr. P. P. M'Swiney moved that Sir Edward Grogan be requested to offer every opposition to the bill, so far as it would affect the city, and expressed his opinion that the streets of Dublin were totally unsuited to the introduction of tramways.

The motion having been seconded, was adopted, after a short discussion.

Mr. Tagart then moved the following resolution:—"That upwards of four years since the Government purchased the interest in several houses in Upper Stephen-street and Great Ship-street, adjoining the barracks, which they caused to be pulled down and the materials to be sold by auction; since that period the ground on which those houses stood has been allowed to remain in a most disgraceful state, most injurious to the trade and business of the locality, and it is very detrimental in a sanitary point of view to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

"That this Council direct the Town Clerk to write to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, requesting that his Excellency will lay the matter before the Government, in order to have the improvements contemplated at once carried out.

"The condition of the locality was very bad, and such as to drive away all the respectable inhabitants. In the event of an epidemic breaking out, the consequences would be very dreadful if something were not done to remedy the nuisance."

Dr. Ryan seconded the motion.

Alderman Hudson suggested that the proper course to adopt was to refer the matter to Committee No. 1.

After some conversation, in the course of which Mr. Tagart was appealed to yield his proposition in favour of that of Alderman Hudson,

Mr. Tagart said he was willing to adopt the suggestion, but trusted that no time would be lost by the committee in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Alderman Campbell moved that, under the 5th section of the Act 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 103, this Council do fix the capitation money to be paid for each juvenile offender, committed to the reformatories, at two shillings for each week, and that Committee No. 3 be empowered to enter into an agreement with the managers and directors of the reformatories, under this resolution, and pay to the reformatories, out of the prescribed sum of £600, already made, such sums as may be incurred under such agreements.

Mr. Richard Kelly seconded the motion, which, after a few words in support of it from Alderman Atkinson, Alderman Hudson, Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), and other members, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, in the absence of Alderman George Roe, it was ordered that a return showing the attendance of each member of the Board of Superintendence be laid before the house.

The Council then adjourned.

HOW TO MAN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Her Majesty's service is unpopular with seamen. Any number of merchant vessels can get manned on a few days' notice, but Royal ships wait, and wait, to no purpose, and, in many cases, have to put up with second-rate men. Why is this? Many causes have been assigned—fear of the lash—strict discipline—insufficient leave—all these, perhaps, have something to do with the matter. But the real dislike that sailors have to the Royal Navy is, that in it their term of service is indefinite, and may be unlimited; and, also, that in it there is no hope of promotion. A man joins a Royal ship, and it may be one, or two, or five, or six years before he is discharged, during which time he is virtually a prisoner, and any attempt to escape would be as severely punished as if he had forfeited his liberty for some breach of the laws. In fact, when Jack joins the Royal Navy he knows that he is caught, and that if he is any good he will be kept as long as they can hold him. Now, Jack has altered, since the days when Anson and Cook took years to circumnavigate the globe; and since Clive started for India in Spring, and landed at Madras the Autumn twelvemonths following. Our clippers now run round the world in six months, and Jack has got a taste for short trips, and the favourite service with him is the run to America and back—even though there is the great chance of his meeting with a brute of a captain. If he does, Jack shows him a light pair of heels in Orleans, Mobile, Boston, or New York; or, if he cannot escape, three or six months, at the most, brings him to an end of his slavery, and he begins afresh.

The way to man the Royal Navy is, in the first place, to take men for stipulated periods, and let those periods be as short as three, or, at most, six months. There is hardly a sailor in England who would not take a run in a Royal ship, if he was sure of being free again, within even six months, and those who once try it, and feel secure that they can regain their liberty when they please, will find no service like it. Let such an order be issued to-morrow, and there will be more applicants than there are vacancies.

The objections to this plan are:—1st. That a man would be only half trained in three or six months, and that just as he is becoming of some value he will leave; 2ndly. That on foreign service there would be many inconveniences in the plan; and, 3rdly. That when an enemy was in view, or some important project to be carried out, might be the very time when a considerable part of the crew, or crews, would have it in their power, and might demand their discharge.

To the first of these objections I say that when a man leaves a ship the presumption is that it is only for a run on shore, and that, when his money is spent he will return to his ship, or to some other Royal ship; and even if some did not return immediately it would be no great disadvantage, for in a short time, a few years at most, almost every seaman afloat will have spent some time in the Royal Navy, and the great majority of them will be perfectly trained, and ready to take their place at a moment's notice.

To the second objection, I say that, by giving men the option of renewing their service for three months at a time, many will spend years in the one vessel without ever asking their discharge. And if any considerable number do ask their discharge at a distant port, it is only to wait a fortnight or so, and every one of them will return when their spree is over; even if there are no others to be found in the port to fill their places. At any rate, on the home station this objection would not be; and the plan I propose is the one that should be adopted. Bounty and extra pay might be offered to those who would volunteer for foreign service; for it is not fair to ask a man to serve in the Bight of Benin for the same wages that another earns in Portsmouth. Now, when a man joins the Royal Navy, he does not know to what part of the world he may be sent. Many would be willing to serve in the Channel of the Mediterranean, who would not consent to go to the Coast of Africa or the Bay of Bengal.

To the third objection, I say that any who make it know but little of Jack's courage or patriotism. What stopped the mutiny at the Nore but the news that the French were coming? At once heavy grievances were forgotten, and even the fear of impending punishment did not prevent Jack from returning to his duty.

But it is so long since Jack had an opportunity of doing anything that we forget that there is no such creature in the world for courage and patriotism as the British sailor. All that man dare do has been done by British soldiers—from Cressy to Lucknow—they have conquered against all odds. But the deeds of British sailors have been almost superhuman. Aboukir Bay saw no mere victory. Not a single ship of the enemy eventually escaped front that fight, though they had considerable odds in ships and men. Two-thirds of the enemy were taken or destroyed at Trafalgar, with great odds in their favour again. But, because for the last nine years of the French wars British sailors left themselves nothing to do, we forget what they once did. But other nations do not forget. When the French and English armies marched on Sebastopol, after driving the Russians from an apparently impregnable post, where did the vanquished Russians turn their eyes? Not to the coming host—though their town was comparatively defenceless on the land side—but to the sea; and, though seawards, they appeared impregnable. They sank their fleet at the mouth of their harbour, lest ours might go in and destroy both ships and forts, as Blake did at Santa Cruz. For two years we waited outside Cronstadt, and not a single broadside would they exchange with us, and our Admirals drew on themselves Jack's contempt because they did not lay their ships broadside with the granite casemates of the Russians. England might have mourned the loss of her fleet, but little Jack would have cared if the planks were blown from under him that kept him from a watery grave, if he only got a fair chance at the foe. Oh! the man for him was Benbow, who,

"When his legs were shot off,
Would fight upon the stumps."

The commander who fights to the last, and then blows up the ship, is his hero. There is no fear of Jack with the enemy in sight.

The other great objection that the better class of seamen have to the Royal service is, the total absence of promotion. In the merchant service, great numbers of masters and mates begin their career before the mast. In fact, in the smaller craft—barques, brigs, schooners, &c.—the great majority of officers have risen from the forecastle; so that every well-conducted sailor, who will take the trouble of going to the schoolmaster when he is in port, may, with tolerable certainty, look forward to the time when he will walk his own quarterdeck—one that may be his own in every sense, as masters are frequently part-owners, at least, of the vessels they command. Her Majesty's service offers nothing like this; and the very few chances of promotion that there are to be masters and boatswains, &c., along with the prospect of pension, prize-money, and a berth at Greenwich, offer no inducement to the steady seaman, in comparison with the much greater, and almost certain, advantages of the merchant service. Besides, that in the one case he knows that he may trust to his own steadiness and diligence, in the other he knows that he will be far too much dependent on the caprice and favour of others. In fact, as it is with the merchant navy that the Royal Navy has to contend, unless the same advantages are held out in the latter that there are in the former, it is absurd to suppose that men will overlook their own interest and happiness for the sake of those who show no regard for either. To put the two services on an equality, the following, then, are the changes that should be made in the Royal service:—Limited service, as aforesaid; no greater power of inflicting punishment, in time of peace should be put in the hands of her Majesty's officers than there is in the hands of officers of the merchant navy, which in that service is found to be quite sufficient to preserve discipline. (On this head much might be said.) All ranks and stations should be really laid open to the deserving man; so that every one who joins her Majesty's Navy may feel that he carries an admiral's epaulets in his chest. On the score of education nothing need be feared; there are plenty of men who have never been at a naval college who will pass any examination you can fairly subject them to. Every master and mate in the merchant service must pass the examination of the Board of Trade—with what credit they do it the returns can show. Let these changes be made, and, above all things, let good faith be kept with the sailors (they are rather suspicious now, and a little would frighten them), and they will prefer her Majesty's service to any other.

With no other bulwarks than the sea, and no other fortresses than her ships, England will act very foolishly, indeed, if she neglects such sure and simple means to conciliate and bring into her service the bravest hearts and the stoutest arms that the sun ever shone upon. If England is attacked, her Thermopylæ should be fought at sea; and, if Jack has any fair odds, say three to two, or two to one against him, he will cheerfully go to the bottom before he will allow a single foe to set foot on his native shore.

A Navigator.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the First Anniversary of the above-named services was held at 8 o'clock, when the attendance was both numerous and respectable. A year has only elapsed since the first meeting for prayer and praise was held in the above hall, and since then they have continued steadily to increase; sometimes attended by more than can gain admission to it, but generally by numerous and respectable congregations. Of the spiritual benefits which numbers have derived from attending the services, not only belonging to the city, but also in distant parts of the country, the numerous letters read nightly at the different meetings fully testify. Religious movements, or, as they have been latterly called, "Revivals," are in this respect something like the holy waters which the prophet saw in his vision issuing out of the east side of the temple; and which, when he waded through them, came up no higher than his ankles; but afterwards increased until they became a mighty river, which no man could pass through without swimming. So they (religious movements) oftentimes extend their influences into districts in which their original promoters little dreamt they would at their commencement. A movement is, we believe, a-foot now, amongst the Protestants of Cork and Waterford, to get possession of halls like the Metropolitan Hall, in which to inaugurate special services for the people; so that the movement commenced here just a year ago, and of which the meeting on Wednesday night was the anniversary, may be said to be already bearing good fruit.

The following clergymen belonging to different Christian denominations within the city were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings—the Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair—Revds. Dr. Heather, John Hall, and one or two others. The proceedings were commenced by the rev. chairman giving out Dr. Watt's hymn, invoking a blessing on the British dominions and the inhabitants, after which he called upon the Rev. Dr. Heather to read a Scripture lesson, and offer up the first supplication.

The Rev. Doctor then came forward, and read the 55th chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, in which there is a general invitation to come to the Lord, and an exhortation to faith and repentance. He afterwards engaged in supplications for a blessing on the services held in that hall, and besought that all those attending them might be kept from having too secular hearts—might they (the services) be kept from being secularised, and that that night, the anniversary of their opening, there might be many brought to a knowledge of the Lord. He next offered up thanksgiving to God for having opened such a place for proclaiming His truth to the people, and concluded a long and earnest prayer by imploring that blessings may be showered down upon all believers, &c., &c.

The Rev. John Hall next came forward and read a Scripture lesson from the 49th chapter of Isaiah, beginning at the 13th verse. He afterwards addressed the assembly upon the subject of prayer. He began by saying that he had been requested by the Committee of Management of the services to say a few words to them upon the blessings, privileges, and effects of prayer; but as he was only one of three or four other speakers who would address them during the evening, he should therefore be very brief. Left to himself, he said, he knew nothing satisfactory about God but what the Bible taught him. It taught him that there were other beings in heaven besides God—there were angels and archangels; but he never thought of addressing his prayers to them, for the Scriptures told him nothing about doing so. The reason why he prayed was because he felt he could do nothing for himself, and yet wanted certain things. He could not cleanse his own fleshly nature, nor quicken with spiritual grace his own soul; but the Bible told him that the Lord could do this for him, and that it was his duty to go to Him for everything he wanted. It also told him that he was not to try and be wiser than the wisdom which had been written by inspiration for his instruction in righteousness, &c. There were certain circumstances connected with his nature which hindered him from praying acceptably to God. These were, that by nature he was dead in sin, and that his fleshly nature put it out of his power to pray aright to God. Therefore, he had a Mediator to intercede for him. They ought to pray to the Father, through the Son, and by the help of the Holy Spirit. It had sometimes been argued that if their petitions were not studied previously, there could be no right communion amongst them at those meetings. But this objection was like that made by the sophists, that there was no such thing as motion, which had been refuted by one present getting up and walking. Now, he had heard the supplications of strange ministers from distant lands in that hall, and he could say that he had joined in them with all his heart. The Spirit helpeth their infirmities, and teacheth them how to pray, and what to pray for. To be able to pray, he said, implied that they had belief and humility, for a proud heart never prayed. It was the humble and contrite heart which prayed aright, and would be given knowledge, faith, humility, love, grace, and the virtues which the Holy Spirit delighteth in. He next turned to consider the blessings of prayer, and asked would Jacob and his sons want corn when they had Joseph in Egypt, or would they want all fulness when they had the Saviour to apply to for whatever they wanted? Was it likely that Lot would be allowed to fall into the hands of robbers, and remain with them, while Abram had 318 strong men praying in his house? The children of the Lord had their own kinsman to look to for help, who was "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh," and was now sitting on the throne of the universe in Heaven. The Lord's position was like that of the Indian Prince who, in order that his subjects might be able to communicate their grievances to himself, had a golden chain hanging out of the window, in order that they might pull it. And, oh! (said Mr. Hall), had not the great King of kings, their Saviour, a golden chain hanging down from Heaven to the earth, which they could lay hold of with their fingers, and carry their wants and desires to Him on the great throne of the universe, and He would whisper them into the ear of the Father for them. He asked them to consider seriously whether prayer had been practised by them or not. For himself, he must say that he considered it a great deal easier to compose a sermon than to bring himself to pray for its success—to ask a blessing upon it. He impressed upon them the importance of engaging in prayer with the heart and the spirit, and not trust in any emotional stimulus, such as he feared many did, and which was not valued by Him who was a spirit. He next considered the effects of prayer. Individually a man might ask him how it was that prayer produced such great effect. But they must remember that it was said that prayer moved the hand that moved the world; that prayer acted might be illustrated by the way the man in the little boat was thought to be endeavouring to bring the large vessel to him, when he fastened his hook in the large one, and began pulling. Though he did not fetch the large vessel to him, yet he pulled his boat to the large vessel. And so it was with them when they prayed right; they drew themselves nearer to the Saviour. Individually their prayer brought God into their hearts, and cast sin out. The ministers ought, above all others, to have a spirit of prayer. He read about some ministers who went to the pulpit bathed in prayer, and it was most important that they should all have this spirit in them, so that they might impart it to their churches, using the latter word in reference to those members of their congregations, in contradistinction to the mere hearers. He next pointed out the effects of prayer on households, and passed on to consider its effects upon communities or nations. They found in the history of the Bible that blessings always attended those nations who bowed themselves in prayer like a field of corn, when the winds of Autumn swept over it. By looking over the vast waves of the Atlantic at America, they would see what it had done there; or, by looking over the narrower wave at Wales, they would see its effects there also; or, by looking at the north of his island, at Ulster, they would see what God had done for His praying people, and the effects of prayer on the people themselves. He concluded by impressing upon all present that it was important that they should have the spirit of prayer when attending those meetings, and be able to say in their hearts, amen! to the petitions which were sent up to the throne of grace from time to time at their meetings. It should not be a mere emotional feeling with them, but a spirit relying upon their Saviour, and the promises and truths of the Scriptures. The address was one full of instruction, and characterised by great feeling.

Mr. Hall afterwards engaged in supplications for the sovereign of these realms, and besought that her reign may be long, glorious, spiritual, and heavenly; and also that the Legislatures of the empire may be given a spirit of wisdom to frame just laws; and that the whole of the colonies may be prosperous, and help in spreading a knowledge of the truth to the ends of the earth.

The interesting proceedings were brought to a close by singing a hymn and the pronouncing of the blessing a little before ten o'clock, when the vast assemblage dispersed.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Hugh Calleman, a pauper inmate of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, was charged by the agriculturist of that institution with refusing to work.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Bridget Cassidy appeared on summons to answer the complaint of her husband, Michael, for having repeatedly acted towards him in a very violent manner.—She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in default of finding good bail.

John Reid appeared to answer the summons of Michael Dempsy, who complained that the former had made an illegal distress. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that the defendant had taken away a mahogany table, his property, on the ground that a certain sum for rent was due him, without having served any notice of his intention, and without having any warrant. It was also shown that no rent was due. The magistrate observed that the act of the defendant ought to be designated one of robbery, and not of illegal distress.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 30s., the value of the article, or return it; and, also, to pay two shillings costs.

Michael Kelly was charged by Samuel Whitmore with stealing, on Tuesday, 2s 6d and a waistcoat, his property. It appeared that the prisoner, the prosecutor, and another man had been drinking on the previous day, and had slept together that night. The prisoner, however, rose before the others, and, as alleged, committed the offence in question. —He was remanded.

Mary Lynan was brought up on remand, charged by the wardmistress of the Auxiliary Poor House, Baggot-street, with having six napkins, the property of Messrs. M'Birney and Collis, concealed upon her; also with the unlawful possession of a prayer-book, belonging to a pauper inmate of the same institution.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Mary Cullen was charged with the unlawful possession of several articles of wearing apparel; when arrested, she refused to give any satisfactory account of them.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Michael Kelly was charged by Patrick Lynch with getting two pairs of boots from him, under the false pretence of being the servant of the gentleman who owned them.—He was remanded.

The Indigo Disputes in India.—The Times correspondent writes of this subject:—"It appears that in many cases the zemindar, anxious to be sure of his rent from the ryot, persuades him to take advances from the planter to sow indigo; when the time for sowing arrives, the zemindar points out to the ryot that there is no occasion to sow indigo, as he can cultivate other produce with greater profit. He, at the same time, goes to the planter and tells him that it is quite impossible for him to force the ryot to cultivate a plant which pays him so badly. The result is that the planter, in many cases, feels himself 'done,' and has recourse to other measures. The ryot pockets his advances and cultivates the article of produce most likely to reimburse him, though at the risk of being sent to jail for breach of contract, and the zemindar rejoices in the receipt of an enhanced rent, and in having put enmity between the ryot and planter. This proceeding has now become an organised system, the real object of which is to drive the planter from Bengal. If there are any old Indians who assert that this state of things cannot exist, I will only ask them to wait until the evidence before the Committee on Indigo is printed and published to the world."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of Breath, Colds, Coughs.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the powers possessed by these corrective remedies in asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels any impurities which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. All pulmonary complaints are most easily cured. The asthmatic chest, tightened to suffocation in foggy damp weather, is liberated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which alike cure the short, dry, consumptive cough, and the heavy expectoration attending bronchitis.

THE GREAT FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Paris, Tuesday.—The present concourse in the Palace of Industry far surpasses in extent and importance any of the previous expositions. It embraces French cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, domestic animals, implements, machinery, products, and various materials useful to agriculture; to which is added, for the first time, a show of French horses, mules, and asses. And one main feature is the international competition of haymaking implements, including the important and newly-introduced mowing machine, the trials of which are being conducted at the Imperial farm of Vincennes. As in England, the railways charge reduced rates for the transport of the exhibited stock and articles; prize specimens, however, travelling free. The whole of last week was occupied in admitting and arranging the wonders, the last three days being given to the juries for examining and reporting upon their merits—a work of no little labour amid such an immense assemblage of classes, comprising such a vast variety of objects—from rabbits to shorthorns, and from steam-engines to silkworms and fruit. On Sunday the exhibition opened to the public at at 1f. per head, our French neighbours apparently having so little to do that they can afford to sacrifice the rest-day which is an Englishman's blessing; and on Friday, the last day of the sight, the animals will be sold.

The arrangement of the whole show is as excellent and attractive as good management and taste can make it. All the great central avenue of the magnificent Palace of Industry is a *parterre* brilliant with flowers and pleasant with its greensward, palm trees, bronzes, white statues, and fountains, while the columns are adorned with evergreen festoons and gay banners. The cattle occupy five rows of handsome stalls, extending round the entire building—an immense show, requiring a long time for examination. The galleries above them are filled with stands of produce and specimens, including also many artistic ornaments, sculptures, and curiosities.

Such a show of horses has never been seen before; there are no less than 730 horses, 9 mules, and 33 asses—the best animals in France, if we may judge from the abundant notifications in the bulky volume of a catalogue of prizes previously won at provincial or general exhibitions. 228 gold, silver, and bronze medals have been awarded in this division, together with prizes of the total value of more than £3,100.

For the divisions of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and domestic animals have been awarded prizes of more than £8,000, besides innumerable gold, silver, and bronze medals, accompanying the money premiums; and the machinery and products are honoured with medals and honourable mention; so that a very large sum of money has been devoted to the present exhibition.

A French implement show is much more like an English one than the English farmer would suppose. Portable and fixed steam-engines of French manufacture are driving combined threshing machines, portable or fixed, displaying a great diversity of mechanical application for straw-shaking, riddling, winnowing, and finally cleaning the grain. In going through the multitudinous stands of articles, we find an endless succession of ingenious adaptations and contrivances in engines, threshing-machines, mills, pumps, chaffcutters, ploughs, and cultivators.

Curious Occurrence.—The *Hamilton Advertiser* says:—On Saturday last a mysterious-looking circumstance happened in the parish graveyard. A grave was being dug to receive the remains of an old man named Mullen, and when the grave-digger had proceeded for some time at this work he came upon the remains of a man who had been buried with his clothes on. A hat was on the head, a medal on the breast, and a staff by his side. It was thought the medal might throw some information on this sight of strange things, but it being of pewter, the marks it had formerly borne are effaced. The grave-digger and others state that the part of the burying ground where this occurred has not been touched for the purpose of making graves during the last 30 years.

The ex-King of Oude.—The ex-King of Oude, having been deprived of the arrears of his pension, is unable to pay his debts, and the Calcutta tradesmen are bringing suits against him in the Allipore Court to enforce their claims. Who knows but that, like Theodore, the ex-King of Corsica, his Majesty of Oude may have to plead insolvency? In the Supreme Court he would be expected to show that he had expectation at the time of contracting debts, and might plead that the British Government having engaged to pay him a certain annuity from the date of his abdication, had repudiated the engagement as to the sums which he had deferred to claim year by year, as they became due, which had thrown him into difficulties. Are there no lawyers in Calcutta to advise the ex-King to bring his claim for arrears before the Court of Queen's Bench in London?—Phœnix, May, 5.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Perfect Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

[illegible]

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. [illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 18, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most approved principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Blacker—At Gloucester-terrace, Pimlico, the wife of the Rev. Maxwell Julius Blacker, of a daughter.

Butler—June 21, at Tuam, the wife of James T. Butler, Esq., R.M., of a son.

Clephane—At Portobello, N.B., the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Clephane, late 79th Highlanders, of a daughter.

Dames—June 16, at Plumstead, Woolwich, the wife of Captain T. Longworth Dames, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Drummond—June 16, at Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of J. Drummond, Esq., late 10th Hussars, of a son.

Home—June 21, at Mount Tallon-terrace, the wife of William Home, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, of a son.

King—June 18, at Ballycogley Castle, the wife of Alexander Newton King, Esq., of a son.

Maher—June 18, at Blackhall, county Meath, the wife of William I. Maher, Esq., of a daughter.

Murphy—June 19, in London, the wife of William Murphy, Esq., Upper Mount-street, Dublin, of twin daughters.

Penrhyn—June 20, at East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Captain Leicester Penrhyn, of a daughter.

Shervinton—June 16, at Woolwich, the wife of Major Shervinton, Brigade-Major Military Train, of a daughter.

Smythe—June 18, at Castle Birr, Borrisokane, the wife of Captain Frederick Smythe, late 14th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Badham and Fitzpatrick—June 19, at St. Alpege, Greenwich, by the Rev. John Hurnall, M.A., Incumbent of [illegible], Bedfordshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles Woolls, M.A., uncle of the bride, Edward James, son of the late Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., and grandson of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward James Foote, K.C.B., to Harriette Jane, fourth daughter of the late Matthew Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the Queen's County, formerly of her Majesty's 29th Regiment.

Fothringham and Carnegie—June 14, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hampstead-court, Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, uncle of the bride, Thomas F. Scrymsoure Fothringham, Esq., of Fothringham and Powrie, in the county of Forfar, to the Lady Charlotte Carnegie, daughter of the late Sir James Carnegie, Bart., and sister of the Earl of Southesk.

Meares and Smythe—June 21, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. Hamilton Verschoyle, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Dalton, John H. Davenish Meares, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s 26th Regiment, son of John Devenish Meares, Esq., D.L., of Meares-court, county Westmeath, to Theodosia, daughter of the late Captain William Smythe, H.M.'s 84th Regiment.

Wright and Wallace—June 21, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, incumbent of Sandford, George Wright, Esq., of Beccles, Suffolk, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Wallace, Esq., M.D., of Great Denmark-street, Dublin.

DEATHS.

Campbell—June 19, at St. Paul's Grove, Canonbury, London, Theodore, the beloved son of Doctor Campbell, aged 20 months.

Hinton—June 20, at Peckenham Vicarage, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. Hinton, Vicar.

Hyde—June 19, at Mitchelstown, John Hyde, Esq., late of Acres, Castlehyde, county Cork, aged 53 years.

Macdowell—April 24, at Melbourne, Victoria, Edward Macdowell, Esq., late Attorney-General of Hobart Town, eldest son of the late John Macdowell, Esq., M.D., of Great Brunswick-street, Arthur Neville—June 20, at his residence, Great Brunswick-street, Richards Neville, Esq., M.D., in his 62nd year.

Obbard—April 24, at Oranmore, East Indies, of cholera, Edward Kelly Obbard, Lieutenant 91st Regiment, in his 22nd year, youngest son of Robert Obbard, Esq., of the Parsonage, Blackheath.

Perrott—June 15, at Plumstead, Kent, Dame Louisa Augusta Perrott, widow of Sir E. Bindloss Perrott, Bart., third daughter of the late Colonel N. Bayly, M.P., formerly of the Foot Guards (Grenadiers).

Shackleton—June 21, at Ballytore, Richard Shackleton, aged 80.

Theobald—May 9, at Secunderabad, of apoplexy, Lieut. John Chas. Theobald, 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regiment, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier-Head, Dublin, June 22.—Arrived—Athenaian, Bordeaux, general cargo; Martha, Hamburgh, corn; G. L. Tilley, St. John's, New Brunswick, timber; Speculant, Hellegahaten, corn; Eliza, Rotterdam, general cargo; Loyer, Harlingen, staves; Hope, Wexford, malt; Fanny, Chepstow, bark; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Times, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Martha, Dundee, corn; Helen, Larne, whiting; and 8 coal vessels.

Sailed—Sarah, Koningsberg, iron; Sophia, Cronstadt; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; J. F. Taylor, Bristol, oats; Mary, Wexford, goods; John and Catherine, Penryn, bones; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Vidar, Liverpool, flour; Times, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 23.

Morning Tide, 1-38. Evening Tide, 2-0.

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